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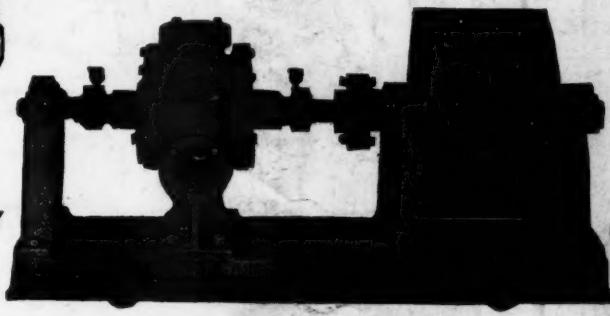
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Fig. No. 520

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 1

TRADE COMMISSION REPORT ON MEAT Expected Charges Made Against Certain Packers

The Federal Trade Commission submitted its long-expected report on business conditions to the United States Senate last Saturday. The report was made in response to a resolution calling for information "relative to profiteering" in any line of industry. The Commission's investigations covered a long list of industries, as widely separated as steel and meat, as petroleum and flour.

Conclusions were "lumped" in the report, applying to all industries without discrimination the charges of "profiteering on a tremendous scale," and "inordinate greed and barefaced fraud." The Commission reported that the outstanding feature of its investigation was the evidence of a tendency to increase and maintain prices against the forces of competition.

The Commission said the outstanding fact of its industrial surveys was "the heavy profit made by the meat packers and by those allied with them, and by the flour millers." It said "these packers have preyed upon the public unconsciously."

Though not given an opportunity to get their case before the public side by side with the charges, the packers accused denied flatly the conditions alleged in the report, and renewed the accusations already made that this whole campaign is designed to prejudice the public mind against an industry that is doing as much, if not more, than any other to help win the war.

Both the Commission's charges against the packers and their replies are given here. The report covered a wide range of subjects, and those details not referring to the meat industry are omitted.

The introductory portion of the report, covering the whole scope of the investigation, says:

Scope of Investigation and Findings.

The Federal Trade Commission submits the following report in response to the direction under Senate Resolution 255 that it furnish the Senate with any and all facts, figures, data or information now in possession of the Federal Trade Commission relative to profiteering which would in any way enable Congress to deal with the matter either through the present proposed resolution or through enactment of more effective criminal statutes.

Information upon the present range of profits in various industries in the Federal Trade Commission arises from three activities:

1. Cost-finding by the Commission for the War Industries Board, the Food Administration, the Fuel Administration and other executive departments which have called upon the Commission for this work.

2. Industrial surveys undertaken by the Commission at the direction of the President or upon its own initiative.

3. Enforcement of the law against unfair methods of competition.

Under the first activity the Commission has had recent view of many industries handling basic materials, including steel, copper, zinc, nickel, sulphur, lumber, coal, and petroleum and its products.

Under the second activity the Commission has recently dealt with meats, leather, flour and canned goods.

Under the third activity the Commission has daily contact with the tendencies of trade as they are revealed through the numerous complaints filed with it for the application of remedies which are statutorily invested in the Commission.

Heavy Profit Under Fixed Price.

The outstanding revelation which accompanies the work of cost finding is the heavy profit made by the low cost concern under a governmental fixed price for the whole country.

The outstanding fact in the industrial surveys which the Commission has recently made is the heavy profit made by the meat packers and by those allied with them, and by the flour millers.

The outstanding feature on the score of profit revealed in the regular work of the Commission under the statute creating it and the Clayton Act, is the trade tendency to increase and to maintain prices against the forces of competition.

The various items of industry herein are treated separately below:

The Commission has reason to know that profiteering exists. Much of it is due to advantages taken of the necessities of the times as evidenced in the war pressure for heavy production. Some of it is attributable to inordinate greed and barefaced fraud.

In summarizing the information at hand certain features appear which it is well to note.

Charges Five Meat Packers with Control.

Here reference is made to steel, coal, petroleum and flour milling investigations.

The report goes on:

Similarly the power of dominant factors in a given industry in maintaining high prices and harvesting unprecedented profits is shown in a survey of the meat packing situation. Five meat packers, Armour, Swift, Morris, Wilson and Cudahy, and their subsidiary and affiliated companies, have monopolistic control of the meat industry and are reaching for like domination in other products. Their manipulations of the market embrace every device that is useful to them without regard to law. Their reward, expressed in terms of profit, reveals that four of these concerns have pocketed in 1915, 1916, 1917, \$140,000,000. Comparisons between their present profits and those of the pre-war period are given below. However delicate a definition is framed for "profiteer-

ing" these packers have preyed upon the people unconsciously. They are soon to come under further governmental regulation approved by Executive order.

Detailed Report on Meat Packing.

Taking up the various industries in detail, and coming down to meat packing, the report says:

An exposition of the excess profits of four of the big meat packers (Armour, Swift, Morris, Cudahy, omitting Wilson as not comparable) is given in the fact that their aggregate average pre-war profit (1912, 1913, 1914) was \$19,000,000, that in 1915 they earned \$17,000,000 excess profits over the pre-war period; in 1916, \$36,000,000 more profit than in the pre-war period; and in 1917 \$68,000,000 more profit than in the pre-war period. In the three war years from 1915 to 1917 their total profits have reached the astounding figure of \$140,000,000, of which \$121,000,000 represent excess over their pre-war profits.

These great increases in profits are not due solely to increased volume of business. The sales of these companies in this period increased 150 per cent., much of this increase being due to higher prices rather than to increased volume by weight, but the return of profit increased 400 per cent., or 2½ times as much as the sales.

The profit taken by Morris & Company for the fiscal year ended November 1, 1917, is equal to a rate of 18.6 per cent. on the net worth of the company (capital and surplus) and 263.7 per cent. on the three millions of capital stock outstanding. In the case of the other four companies the earned rate on common capital stock is much lower—from 27 per cent. to 47 per cent.—but the reason for this is that these companies have, from time to time, declared stock dividends and in other ways capitalized their growing surpluses.

Thus Armour in 1916 raised its capital stock from 20 millions to 100 millions without receiving a dollar more of cash. If Swift, Wilson, Cudahy and Armour had followed the practice of Morris in not capitalizing their surpluses accumulated from excessive profits, they, too, would now show an enormous rate of profit on their original capital

Rates of Profit Earned by Packers.

Rates of profit earned by these five companies in war years compared with the pre-war average, based on net worth (capital and surplus) and on common stock are as follows:

	Actual profit on net worth:	Armour	Swift	Morris	Wilson	Cudahy
Pre-war average,		6.2	8.3	6.8	*	7.3
1912-13-14	6.2	8.3	6.8	*	7.3
War average,		14.6	21.0	13.5	*	14.1
1915-16-17	16.8	26.7	18.6	23.8	18.7
Year 1917	16.8	26.7	18.6	23.8	18.7
Rate on com. stock, 1917	42.7	47.2	263.7	42.5	47.0

* Figures not available. † Foreign business not included; would undoubtedly raise percentages.

The independent packers, as measured by results compiled for sixty-five of the largest of them, earned during 1914, 1915 and 1916 a rate of profit as high or slightly higher than that earned by the big packers in those

July 6, 1918

years. The profits of these independent companies for 1917 are not as yet available.

In its chapter on the leather industry the Commission prints a lot of private correspondence attempting to show the earnings

Packers Give Their Side of the Case

The Federal Trade Commission's report was given to the press late on Saturday, when packers accused would have difficulty in making adequate reply in time to get a hearing alongside the charges. A few newspapers printed statements issued by packers on Saturday night; many did not give a word of the packers' side of the matter.

The following statement, signed by President Louis F. Swift, was made public by Swift & Company:

STATEMENT OF LOUIS F. SWIFT.

"Swift & Company absolutely deny the sensational charges made. We hope that the public will at least reserve judgment until the complete facts of the situation are put forth and until those accused have had a chance to explain these facts in their true light. To accuse essential industries of manipulating prices and of using illegal devices is a serious charge, and one that should not be carelessly made by a Government department.

"Swift & Company stand ready to convince any unprejudiced person that it is in active competition with all other packers, that it has no power over prices, that it could not manipulate prices, even if it desired to do so, and that it has carefully observed the law in every respect.

"As for the accusation that the large packers have been profiteering, Swift & Company admits that its profit has been much greater during the last two or three years than previous to the war, but it is ready to defend those profits as not only fair and reasonable, but as absolutely essential to the proper and efficient conduct of the packing business.

"A distinction should be made between industries which make a clear cash profit that can be distributed in the form of dividends and an industry that pays only reasonable cash dividends and has to put the rest of its profit back into the business.

"In the case of Swift & Company a large proportion of the profits has had to remain in the business in order to finance operations and to maintain efficiency by the addition of facilities and improvements. This has been particularly necessary during the past year or two, because of the increased volume of business and the large stocks of meat carried due to war conditions and demands.

"Even with these larger profits it has been difficult to finance our business at the extremely high prices prevailing for livestock, labor and supplies, and we have recently had to issue more capital stock for the sole purpose of raising more money.

A Wrong Impression of Profits.

"The Trade Commission has made one very serious error in the figures it presents, which gives the public a totally wrong impression of the recent profits in the packing business and does the packers a great injustice. The report says that the five large packers made a profit of \$140,000,000 during the three years 1915-'6-'17, as against \$19,000,000 during the three years before the war, thus showing an increase of \$131,000,000. The Commission has compared a three-year profit with a one-year profit, and the \$19,000,000 should have been \$57,000,000, thus showing an increase of \$83,000,000, instead of \$131,000,000.

"This profit is not out of line with the increase in sales due to the high level of prices and increased output of meat products. There might be some justice in saying that the packers had preyed upon the people unconsciously if it could be shown that their

of certain packers in the selling branch of their leather business, the only instance where such data is given space in the report, the effort to cast discredit upon packers being manifest.

profits had raised prices of meats to consumers or lowered the prices of livestock to producers.

Net Profit a Fraction of a Cent.

"Swift & Company marketed over five billion pounds of all kinds of products in 1917 at a net profit of a fraction of a cent a pound. If this profit had been eliminated altogether there would have been practically no effect on prices, and since only reasonable dividends were paid out of this profit and the rest remained in the business we do not feel that we can be accused of profiteering.

"Swift & Company has been co-operating with the Government in every possible way to help win the war, and since November, 1917, we have been operating under Government license and under the supervision of the Food Administration. With the profits in our meat departments limited to 9 per cent. per annum on the capital employed, or to about 2 cents of each dollar of sales, no profit is guaranteed.

"Swift & Company are living up to this regulation conscientiously. It should be borne in mind that the profit limitation applies only to the meat business, and that part of Swift & Company's profit is derived from outside industries which the Govern-

"The reference in the Trade Commission's report to extremely high salaries does not apply to this concern. We are willing to defend the salaries paid to our officials at any time and to prove that they are reasonable as compared with those paid in other businesses of equal magnitude and responsibility.

"Neither do the statements that commercial bribery has been resorted to, that fictitious values are put on raw materials, and that inventories have been manipulated, apply to Swift & Company. We have developed as complete and as scientific an accounting system as we could, and we have nothing to gain by falsifying our accounts.

Insinuations Misleading and Untrue.

"The insinuations that the packers have made enormous profits in hides and have manipulated the price of leather is also misleading and untrue. In the first place, the large packers have no monopoly power over the hide market or the leather market, and hence cannot manipulate prices. During 1917 the supply of hides was larger than ever before in the history of the country, and the demand did not increase apace. As a result, the prices of hides fell greatly during 1917, and many hides were sold by the large packers at a loss. Swift & Company has not hoarded hides, but has sold them as rapidly as the market could absorb them.

"Swift & Company deeply resents the spirit and the manner in which this report has been issued. It was issued for release at noon Saturday, a time when the officials in many businesses have closed their desks for the week and are usually not on hand to answer sensational and unfounded charges. It is intended to throw suspicion about an essential industry which it is publicly recognized has fulfilled tremendous war demands from the beginning, perhaps better, than any other industry in the country. It is not fair to harass an honestly conducted industry that is straining every effort to meet these tremendous obligations to our own and allied Governments.

LOUIS F. SWIFT."

STATEMENT BY J. OGDEN ARMOUR.

The following statement was made by J. Ogden Armour:

"These charges, like the previous ones of this same body, are designed to impress the headline readers; they will not stand up under honest investigation. Profits are large

or small only when considered in relation to the magnitude of the business transacted and the service rendered. Profits which seem huge when described by the Commission appear in their true light when brought down to the basis of a dollar's worth of business or a pound of product.

"It is a fact known to the government auditors who have constant access to our books, that our company's profit on each pound of product in the meat food lines is only one-fourth of one cent. We have developed our business to a point where these quarters of pennies are brought in fast enough to make millions of dollars. Even so the return on the investment is not unreasonable; in fact it is now less than nine per cent.

If This Is Profiteering, Then What?

"If a profit of a quarter of a cent per pound of product is a profiteering as charged by the Federal Trade Commission, then there is no business in the world that is honest for there is no successful business in the world which makes a smaller profit per unit of product than does the Packing Industry.

"The charge of monopoly is simply the old cry against a business because it is big. We do not need to apologize for our bigness. It is our size and our industrial efficiency which has enabled us to meet the demands of a hungry world and today we stand alone as the one industry which has fully measured up to war needs, day in and day out.

"This is an unfortunate time for one branch of the government to come out with such a report as this when another branch between January 1 and June 1 has called on Armour and Company to supply to our forces abroad and those of our allies food products of a value over \$100,000,000. The enormousness of these orders compelled us to find new working capital to care for our business.

"The recent increased demand upon the packers for capital has been so enormous that in the last three years out of earnings amounting to \$52,000,000 our company was compelled to reinvest in the business \$46,000,000. History will show that in order to feed the American people, the packers have had to find \$3 of outside capital for every \$1 provided from earnings of the business itself."

MORRIS SAYS FIGURES MISLEAD.

The statement of Edward Morris, president of Morris & Company, is as follows:

"These charges, like the previous ones of this same body, are designed to impress the headline readers; they will not stand up under honest investigation. Profits are large or small only when considered in relation to the magnitude of the business transacted and the service rendered. Profits which seem huge when described by the Commission appear in their true light when brought down to the basis of a dollar's worth of business or a pound of product.

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"If a profit of a quarter of a cent a pound of product is profiteering, as charged by the Federal Trade Commission, then there is no business in the world that is honest, for there is no successful man in the world who makes a smaller profit per unit of product than does the packing industry."



WILSON INCORPORATES IN BRAZIL.

Wilson & Company's packing interests in Southern Brazil have been incorporated under the name of the Frigorifico Wilson do Brazil, with the city of Santa Anna do Livramento, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, as the chief place of business. The capital is fixed at \$500,000 in American money.

ARMY MEAT PLANTS ABROAD AND AT HOME

Have Been Built and Manned with Help of Packinghouse Men

That our armed forces, both abroad and at home, are able to have fresh meat and more of it than the soldiers of any other army is due to the early and extensive measures taken to provide adequate army refrigeration facilities. Refrigeration and ice-making plants were built in France, and more are being built now, and similar measures were taken at home, both at cantonments and market centers, to provide plenty of cooler and freezing space for army meats.

The War Department has just made public a statement concerning the extent of this refrigeration equipment, and plans for its enlargement. The statement does not mention the part taken in the programme by packinghouse experts and employees. When the call first went out for trained men for this work Chicago packers voluntarily organized company after company of refrigeration experts, and they were sent to France as "ice companies" to build and operate the plants there.

Packinghouse ranks were depleted by the demand for this work, at home as well as abroad, but the draft was cheerfully honored. As in other lines of war subsistence preparation, the Government owes much to the packinghouse trade for the way in which it responded to the needs.

The War Department statement concerning refrigeration plans is as follows:

Five New Plants for France.

In order to comply with the needs of the expanding American forces in France five refrigeration plants, which will each have a capacity to freeze from 3,000 to 4,000 tons of beef, are being constructed in France under the supervision of the Construction Division of the Army. Connected with these plants will be ice-making plants.

The erection of the new plants will enable the army to hold greater quantities of fresh meat and other perishables in France and thereby safeguard against any temporary shortage of supplies in the event that food ships fail to deliver on time as the result of the activities of the enemy.

All the materials and machinery to be used in the plants are being provided from this country, with the exception of the lumber and concrete. Cement for the making of the concrete is being obtained in France.

Due to the work of the Forestry regiments which have been operating in the forests of France the lumber needed for the buildings, amounting to millions of board feet, will not have to be shipped from this country, thereby saving considerable cargo space. The average length of each of the new plants is 800 feet long and 300 feet wide. Several of the plants are being erected with the assistance of the French Government.

Operated by Packinghouse Men.

The plants will be run by technically trained men who have had wide experience in refrigerating and ice-making plants in this country. All these men are now attached to the army, having enlisted for this special service.

There is already operating in France a refrigeration plant with a capacity of 5,000 tons of beef and an ice-making plant with a capacity of 5,000 tons daily. Every bit of material, including the lumber and machinery, as well as the workmen to build it, were sent from this country.

This plant is now being enlarged to a capacity of 20,000,000 pounds of frozen beef. When completed it will be 1,700 feet long and 325 feet wide. Adjoining the plant barracks for the operating force are being constructed similar to those of the National Army can-

tonments in this country. Similar accommodations are being provided at the other plants.

Plants in This Country Also.

In addition to building plants in France it was necessary for the army to provide freezing plants and other special equipment in this country in order to insure the delivery of fresh meat in France. The equipment of the packers was inadequate to fill the needs of the army and at the same time to care for the normal business of the country.

As practically all meat shipped to France comes from the West and Middle West, additional refrigeration cars were built for service here and in France. More than 400 such cars have been sent to France. The meat is carried overseas on refrigerated ships, many of which now in service were built for the needs of the army. Others are in the course of construction.

Experiments are being made to determine the advisability of manufacturing and sending to France mobile refrigeration trucks. This will mean that meat will be kept in a chilled state from the time it is killed in the packinghouses till it is served to the field kitchens in France.



BEEF RESTRICTIONS TEMPORARY.

Meat and livestock critics believe the recent beef conservation orders of the Food Administration to be only temporary, in order to tide over the seasonal scarcity and to care for government needs in more effective fashion at this time.

Some of the orders for overseas shipment of beef could not be filled recently because of a lack of beef of the grade that it is most economical to ship, says the Chicago Breeders' Gazette. It became necessary to reduce somewhat the desired weights, and in this way also an outlet was provided for the glut of light beef which has burdened the market recently. The present request for conservation of beef is a temporary measure adopted to meet a temporary condition, and the Food Administration declares that "there is nothing in the situation to justify the shipping of immature cattle.

Doubtless causes other than fear contributed to the recent flood of unfinished cattle with light beef tonnage, but the situation is so tense that a request for a reduction of consumption of beef is bound to be registered in receipts at the stockyards, says the Breeders' Gazette. Inasmuch as the demand is now for the higher grades of beef, it ought not need more than a knowledge of this fact to operate in restraint of panicky shipment and to induce feeders to follow their plans of finishing. The

lowering of carcass weights for army purchase must not be considered as an endorsement of immature cattle. It is merely another emergency measure, seeking to make outlet for the grass cattle in the season's run, and also induced by inability to obtain cattle of heavier grade.

A survey of the meat situation abroad will be made by Mr. Cotton, who is in charge of the meat division of the Food Administration. He will endeavor to ascertain the volume of orders that will be placed by the allies in this country, and will especially seek light on their pork requirements before attempting to figure out the application of the corn and pork price ratio.

Mr. Cotton is somewhat disturbed by the erratic corn market, says this same reviewer, attributing its recent advances largely to inability to get the grain to terminal markets. He expresses much satisfaction over the accumulated stock of pork, not too large to be safe, but insuring that foreign demand will be met. His information is to the effect that a lot of pigs are on the road to the packing houses and he considers the very satisfactory situation a fine response of the farmer to the request made for an increase in pork supply.



MILEAGE BOOK FOR EVERYTHING.

Director General of Railroads McAdoo has authorized the announcement that there will be placed on sale on or about August first a Universal Mileage Scrip, at the basic rate of three cents per mile, good anywhere in the United States. Each coupon of the ticket will represent the value of three cents, and can be used for the payment of sleeping and dining car charges and transportation of excess baggage, as well as transportation charges on all trains on railroads under Government control. The advantages of this simple form of ticket, he says, are obvious, and the change is expected to relieve the pressure on ticket agencies at busy centers. The war tax will be collected by conductors at the time of the presentation of the mileage scrip.



BEEF WEIGHTS FOR WAR ORDERS.

The Food Administration last week made public its announcement of a reduction in the minimum weight of beef carcasses for army contracts from 500 lbs. to 435 lbs. This was done, as stated, for the purpose of adding to the supplies the large quantity of light beef available.

The minimum weights for the navy and for British government orders remain at 500 lbs. These services insist on the heavy beef. Mr. Hoover and J. P. Cotton, chief of the meat division, are going to Europe to look over the situation, and livestock interests express the hope that they will be able to persuade the British to take lighter beef when necessary.



FREIGHT ADVANCE AFFECTS MEAT.

Arbitrary increases in freight rates announced by the government as going into effect last week cover meat shipments as well as other commodities. These amount to about $\frac{1}{8}$ of a cent a pound on meats, and packers will have to add this extra cost to the price of the product, of course. Newspapers may be expected to talk in their headlines about "meat price boosting," but packers can refer them respectfully to the government's railroad administration in this instance.

A CARD OF THANKS.

Owing to the fact that it has been impossible to reply individually to the many letters of sympathy and tokens of appreciation in the way of flowers sent by friends in the trade, and others, upon occasion of the death of George L. McCarthy, this opportunity is taken by Mrs. McCarthy to express her appreciation, in her own behalf and in behalf of her children. The words written and the tokens sent will always be a grateful remembrance.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

PICKLING PIGS' FEET, TONGUES, ETC.

A subscriber in the West writes for information as follows:

Editor, The National Provisioner:

Can you give me directions for putting up tripe, pigs' feet, ox lips, beef tongues, etc., in vinegar ready to serve?

To remove tripe, the emptied stomach should be well washed and then submitted to scalding, for, say, five minutes. Temperature of water should be around 145 degs. Fahr., between 140 degs. and 150 degs. Fahr.; the true "scalding" point is 140 degs. Fahr., when the tripe is easily separated from the stomach. The scalded tripe should then be well scraped and washed until clean and white, then boiled until tender, which requires about two and one-half hours, sometimes a little longer. The cooked tripe is then chilled in cold water and "fatted"; that is, all the fat, etc., is removed, leaving nothing but the tripe proper.

Usually white wine vinegar, of about 45 grain, is used for pickling tripe—or any similar material, such as snouts, lips, ears, etc. The tripe should remain in this strength vinegar overnight, and then is packed in whatever receptacles desired, in the same strength vinegar. That means the tripe must be finally packed in 45 grain vinegar.

Tripe will gain considerably in weight if kept in proper storage, say not under 44 degs. Fahr. or over 48 degs. Fahr., in ten to fifteen days.

Pigs' snouts should be well cleaned and

shaved, then scalded to remove the outer cuticle from the nose, and when thoroughly cleansed should be put in plain pickle of about 90 degrees for about a week, when they should be fully cured. The snouts should then be cooked until tender, as with tripe, then chilled in cold water and packed in 45 grain white wine vinegar. Ox lips are handled practically the same.

Pigs' tongues should be cleaned, scalded and scraped; all the thick, furry coating removed; then pickled in 70 deg. plain pickle for a week or ten days. Then packed in 45 grain white wine vinegar. Too strong a brine is not advisable for pigs' tongues, or they will shrink in curing.

Pigs' feet should be well cleaned and shaved and placed in a 90 deg. pickle for about a week, not over. Then they are cooked in a wooden vat, under boiling point, until done, but not so tender as to break. Then they are split and packed in vinegar, as before stated. Store in 44 to 48 degs. Fahr.

All cooking should be effected under the boiling point, and the material should not come in contact with iron, such as nails, etc., when packed, which discolors the feet, etc.

In connection with the brine proposition saltpeter may be used to the amount allowable, which is about 3 ounces per 100 pounds of meat. Saltpeter enhances the color, hence its use when necessary to that end.

All material of this character—feet, tripe, lips, snouts, tongues, etc., should be thoroughly cleansed and freed of all foreign matter, such as slime, blood, hair, fat, outer skin, etc. It must be well cooked, but not overcooked, chilled in cold water and packed in clean suitable receptacles.

Sausage material, such as cheeks, hearts, trimmings, head meats, etc., is best kept over in dry cure. Such meats are sweet, of the desired color if properly preserved, and

as far as salt is concerned are properly seasoned, spices when necessary being added when the sausage is in process of manufacture.

Dark colored tripe, lips, snouts and feet should not be mixed in with the white material. It may be equally as clean, but it will spoil the appearance of the whole. Discoloration of vinegar-packed material should be rigidly avoided. The addition of cloves, for instance, will discolor pigs' feet. Contact with iron in cooking or packing will have the same effect. All hair must be absolutely removed. Carelessness in this connection is unpardonable.

GAS PROOF FOOD CONTAINERS.

The Quartermaster's Department is now supplying gas-proof food containers to the soldiers in the zone of operations in France. These containers prevent seepage of gas into the containers and guard against contamination of the food. The men carry their emergency rations in the containers and all food brought up to the trenches is carried in the new tins.

After the food is packed in the containers they are hermetically sealed. It is planned to use paraffin for sealing, as it settles in the crevices in such a way that it must be cut before the lids can be taken off. It can be applied by running the containers through a paraffin bath.

Realizing that the supply of tin is limited and that there may not be enough to supply the needs of the army as rapidly as it is needed, the Quartermaster's Department is experimenting with the wax-paper box. Tests made show that these boxes meet all conditions satisfactorily. The tins and boxes are both vermin and water proof.

Pledge yourself to save to the utmost and to buy a definite amount of War Savings Stamps each month.

THE POTASH SITUATION

Before the War the United States was importing from the Stassfurt Mines of Germany about 250,000 tons of potash annually. At that time potash was retailing at approximately \$40 per ton. Our demand, however, as you know, soon exhausted all our surplus, and even that of South America, so that prices rose from \$40 per ton to \$400 and even \$500 per ton.

Naturally this interested American capital as well as the Federal Government, resulting in the development of a new American industry, and although still meager in comparison to our needs great strides have been made and are being made.

Our output jumped last year well over 100% and it is now claimed that there is reason to conclude that it is quite possible to increase our output to equal our importations before the War. But it is hardly probable that more than 50,000 tons will be produced in the United States during the present year, or approximately 20% of our normal consumption.

To produce this amount American ingenuity is now obtaining potash from the following sources: Western alkali lakes, cement and blast furnace dust, alunite deposits, kelp beds, Steffins waste, wool scourings, wood ashes, bittern Chilean nitrate, feldspar, glauconite, etc.

It is well agreed that it behoves America to do all that she can to supply her own needs for potash.

Swenson Evaporators are occupying the same relative importance in the new potash industry that they have maintained for many years in the packing industry. Virtually every packing house in America uses Swensons and practically all of the potash produced in America goes thru Swensons.

If you contemplate developing some source of potash perhaps we can help you with your process. Our catalog is gratis.

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SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

Block, Chicago

THE
NATIONAL PROVISIONER
 New York and
 Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers' Association

Published Weekly by
The Food Trade Publishing Co.

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OTTO V. SCHRENK, Vice-Pres. and Sec.

PAUL I. ALDRICH, Editor.

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Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited.

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THE NEW POSTAL RATES

Facts concerning the amendment to the postal law, by which a heavy increase in rates on second-class matter is made, have already been presented to readers of The National Provisioner. These new rates go into effect this week, and it is necessary to make comment upon their effect, which should interest both readers and advertisers.

The law establishes a system of zone postal rates on all publications. It provides for eight zones radiating from the place of publication, with progressively higher rates in each zone. These rates will be raised each year for four years, until increases have been effected ranging from 50 per cent. to 900 per

cent. higher than the present flat rate of one cent a pound.

Few, if any, publications will be able to stand this terrific and unprecedented burden of extra costs. If they are to continue in existence the additional postal charges will have to be collected from the readers and possibly from the advertisers as well. No industry could withstand a sudden increase of several hundred per cent. in the cost of transporting its product. And in any event transportation costs eventually must be paid by consumers, just as we are now paying the added freight rates on our raw materials.

We have faith, however, that the present Congress may yet take steps to remedy the situation, and so for the next few months at least we are going to make an effort to get along without a readjustment in our rates, in the hope that it may not be necessary.

We conceive it to be our duty to do our share to ward off as long as possible the disastrous effects which will surely follow any attempt to penalize the dissemination of intelligence. This is no time to cripple or obstruct our established channels of public information. That is just what this new postal zone law will do, and those who believe with us may aid in averting this disaster by protesting to their Senators and Congressmen, and demanding amendment of the law.

RECOGNIZE COLD STORAGE

In his address at the milk and dairy farm exposition in New York recently Food Administrator Herbert Hoover made as one of the chief points in his argument for food conservation the storing of reserve food supplies. Next to the maintenance of our herds he said the most important thing was "to build up stocks in our warehouses in seasons of surplus production."

It seems only yesterday, and it was only yesterday, that the press and agitators everywhere felt it their duty to denounce the storage of food supplies. "Cold storage" was a synonym for a form of piracy, and the commission merchant and warehouseman were denounced as enemies of society. Meat packers were criminals because they chilled and froze beef and kept it from spoiling. Butter and egg merchants were denounced for putting away supplies in seasons of plenty, so that consumers might find supplies on the market in seasons of non-production.

And yet here is Mr. Hoover specifically recommending the very thing that was so generally condemned. Who knows best, the sensationalists or Mr. Hoover? The logic of facts amid the conditions of a world war answers the question.

But if cold-storing meats and dairy pro-

duce was an evil thing, food "authorities" of the Wiley stripe used to foam at the mouth if you suggested storing fish. That was awful! Yet now comes the U. S. Department of Agriculture (in which Wiley used to exploit himself) with an official bulletin commanding and recommending the freezing and storing of fish. The Government says properly frozen fish reach the retailer in excellent condition, and that frozen fish is valuable as food. "Chemical analyses show no significant change in fish held 27 months," says the official bulletin, a statement which never would have seen the light of day under the Wiley regime. Verily, the world do move!

Where would our boys in France go for a nourishing meat diet were it not for modern refrigerated ocean transport, and the modern cold storage plants built behind the war front by the despised meat packers' volunteering employees? It has taken war conditions to silence the last anti-cold storage muckraker.

WAR AND TRADE CONDITIONS

Curtailment of the production of the less essential articles in every line has greatly stimulated the demand for them. The monthly business conditions report of the Federal Reserve Board says retail dealers and consumers clamor for supplies before they are exhausted, and place abnormally large orders, which manufacturers in most cases are unable to fill. Strange to say, this has been true particularly of the demand for such things as pianos, talking machines and other musical instruments rather than for foods.

Business conditions throughout the country continue healthy, with war orders tending more and more to crowd out civilian consumption. Labor conditions are a little more settled, but the supply is still scarce, and in some parts of the East considerable shifting from one industry to another is reported. This is the great evil that has not yet been corrected—excessive labor "turnover."

THE BEST INVESTMENT

From whatever angle it may be considered, an investment by an American citizen in Liberty Bonds or War Savings Stamps is the best investment in the world.

The money so invested goes to the Government, which loans some of it to our allies; all of it is used in one way or another to maintain, support, arm, equip, and make victorious our armies and our allies in Europe. Surely no American money could be put to a better purpose. Here is an investment in the power and success of our country, an investment in the efficiency, strength, safety and success of our fighting men on sea and land.

July 6, 1918

END OF ARMY MEAT HEARING.

The hearing demanded by President Thomas E. Wilson of Wilson & Company, as a result of sensational charges given to newspapers concerning alleged sales of bad meat to army camps, ended last Saturday at Washington. At the hearings in New York the Federal Trade Commission investigator had failed to make much headway toward proving such charges, and he had even less success in Washington.

One army inspector reported having heard "stories" of bad meat, but admitted he had seen none himself. Dr. John G. Mohler, chief of the Federal Meat Inspection service, testified that no prosecutions had been instituted by any of the government inspectors on duty at army camps concerning meat supplied by Wilson & Company. Meat experts testified that meat properly "aged" for hotel and restaurant use, and admittedly wholesome, would not comply with army specifications, and such "aged" meat might have been used as a basis for trumped-up charges of bad meat, which was quite a different thing from "aged" meat.

President Thomas E. Wilson said nine hundred and seven of its employees were in military service and that its policy was to insist upon delivery of wholesome meat for army and navy consumption. No argument was made at the end of the hearing by either the government or representatives of the company.

CONSERVING ARMY BEEF SUPPLY.

At a conference held in Washington recently between Joseph P. Cotton, chief of the meat division of the Food Administration and representatives of the livestock industry, it was decided to lower the minimum weight of beef carcasses taken for the United States army

to 400 pounds, and also induce the British Government to accept 25 per cent. of its purchases in carcasses weighing 400 to 500 pounds.

It is proposed hereafter to buy army beef on the basis of condition rather than weight. A fat 400-pound yearling would be preferable to a thin 500-pound grasser, says James E. Poole in *The Breeders' Gazette*, but if inspectors are required to adhere rigidly to weight restrictions the Government cannot get the benefit of superiority in the lighter carcass. During the range season fat steers weighing less than 1,000 pounds will be plentiful and the ruling resulting from this conference will give them the benefit of army competition.

The Food Administration has planned to create a reserve supply of beef during the western season. Existing cold storage and freezer space has already been commandeered by the government, so that new construction is necessary. A big freezer will be erected at Chicago with all possible celerity and others are contemplated at Missouri River points. This accumulation stock will be available next winter when scarcity of light cattle is probable.

An effort is being made to induce the British Government to suspend rationing of hog product for the purpose of diverting consumption from beef to pork. After September 1 it is expected that restriction on domestic beef consumption will be modified or removed according to cattle supply development.

ECONOMY IN USE OF FUEL.

The United States Fuel Administration has announced the appointment of Henderson W. Knott to manage the field force of engineers and inspectors which is at work among the power plants of the country, carrying out

a campaign of instruction and inspection designed to bring the use of fuel for the production of power to the highest possible efficiency and economy. Mr. Knott has been the general manager of the Morgan Crucible Company, of New York City.

The appointment of Mr. Knott is a part of the plan, originated by David Moffat Myers, advisory fuel engineer of the Fuel Administration, to have each of the 250,000 steam plants in the United States visited by a competent man who can make suggestions and report in connection with the questionnaire originated by Mr. Myers, working with committees from the four great engineering societies. This work will naturally require a large number of inspectors, devoting their time to traveling among the steam plants.

This field force will be organized by states in order to give it greater force and efficiency. Many of the state heads who work directly under the State Fuel Administrators have already been appointed and Mr. Knott, co-operating with Mr. Myers, will complete the list of state appointees. Mr. Knott will, at an early date, visit the states already organized to study the work being done by the men in the field, and to speed up the inspection programme.

TRADE GLEANINGS.

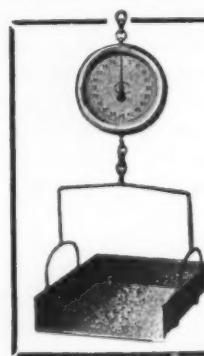
It is reported that construction work on the plant of the Northwestern Packing Co., East Helena, Mont., has been begun.

The plant of the Sunlight Produce Company, Norfolk, Va., has been destroyed by fire. Several hundred live chickens and a carload of eggs were burned. The loss is estimated at \$5,000.

The Colonial Packing Co., Colonial Beach, Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, with B. W. Pomeroy as president and William Wilson secretary, both of Oak Grove, Va.

The Lawrence Canning Corporation, Rockland, Me., to catch and deal in fish of all kinds, to prepare and preserve meats, fish, fruits, vegetables, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000.

The Allied Oil Products Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., to manufacture oils, greases, soaps and kindred products, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000 by C. P. Kuller, 309 Madison street; M. Hunt, 366 Broadway, and H. Rosen, 314 Madison street, New York, N. Y.



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PATERSON PARCHMENT PAPER CO.

PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredthweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Provision List Generally Firmer—Most Strength in Meats—Less Burdensome Stocks—Sharp Decrease in Meat Holdings—Hog Receipts Not as Large as Expected—Better Prices for Hogs—Government Buying of Hog Products.

There has been more activity in the provision market. This refers to both the futures list and also to the cash trade. Higher prices have accompanied increased dealings and it is evident that quite a few operators in the trade were surprised by the action of values.

More Government buying of meat has been reported and there was also buying of lard for foreign account. Some interests were inclined to figure the purchases of lard for English account at 40,000,000 lbs. and it was estimated that 50,000,000 lbs. of meat were bought. It is well realized, however, that the Government buying is considerable in the aggregate and also that great secrecy surrounds the absorption so that the figures are hardly reliable.

The decreasing provision stocks were the subject of much bullish comment. It was figured that meat decreased 91,000,000 lbs. at five western points. There was only a small increase of lard stocks at Chicago. The Chicago monthly statement of provision stock compared as follows:

	June 29, '18	May 31, '18	June 30, '17
Pork, new, bbls....	7,275	8,402	12,023
Pork, old, bbls....	.....	.....	20
Pork, other bbls....	49,011	55,322	42,209
Lard, new, lbs....	17,343,853	15,295,615	33,046,438
Lard, old, lbs....	4,027,004	4,027,004	.....
Lard, other, lbs....	19,033,968	19,046,599	15,619,721
Short Ribs, lbs....	12,661,595	15,949,144	6,036,791
Total meats, lbs....	150,215,901	194,796,166	141,657,485

There has been quite a little short covering in the Chicago provision market, representing undoing of hedges for packing interests and also for speculative interests who were rendered nervous by the decreased stocks reported by the firmness in the hog market. The speculative and hedge short interests therefore have probably been reduced mod-

erately. The deliveries on July contracts at Chicago thus far have been only a little more than a quarter million pounds of ribs and about a million and a half pounds of lard, also 500 barrels of pork. These deliveries caused no special liquidation and attest to the elimination of a scattered outside long speculative account.

Sentiment has changed somewhat and the stock yard interests dwell on the fact that the big stocks of meat which were reported not long ago have largely disappeared. The curtailment of the beef consumption as ordered by the Food Administration will undoubtedly have material effect in making beef stocks go a longer way but on the other hand there is evidence of a decided increase in the consumption of hog products. Opinions on the market would unquestionably be more bullish were it not for the confidence in the statement that a large number of pigs and hogs are back in the country which will come upon the market gradually, especially when prices are favorable. The receipts of hogs have been under expectations but some increased movement may be expected at the higher range of prices recently established. Weights of hogs continue very good, this being fully 10 lbs. of above the average of a year ago.

The feed crop situation is more favorable. Some losses were reported in corn and oats for a time because of drought and heat. Recently there have been good rains covering the Canadian Northwest down to Oklahoma and eastward to the Ohio Valley states and better crop news on corn and oats is now being received, while the minor crops and pastures have also been helped by this precipitation.

BEEF.—The local market was quiet but firm. Mess, \$34@35; packet, \$35@36; family, \$38@39; East India, \$57@58.

LARD.—The market was stronger, due to

lighter receipts and firmness in the West. Quoted: City, 24½@25c.; Western, \$26@26.10; Middle West, \$25.75@25.85; refined Continental, \$26.75; South American, \$27.15; Brazilian kegs, \$28.15; compounds, 22½@23¾c., nom.

PORK.—The local market was strong, helped by the firm tone in the West. Quoted: Mess, \$47½@48; clear, \$46@51, and family, \$55.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORT LICENSE REVOCATION DATE.

The War Trade Board announce that all outstanding export licenses granted on or before May 14, 1918, for shipments to the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Belgium (excluding their colonies, possessions, and protectorates) will not be revoked on July 1, 1918, as announced on May 13, but instead will be revoked on July 14, 1918. Therefore, licenses to export to the above mentioned territories which were granted on or before May 14, 1918, must be used on or before July 14, 1918, after which they will not be valid. Such licenses shall be deemed to have been used within the period of their validity if the shipping documents conform to the provisions of the regulations governing the expiration date of export licenses as announced June 29.

On and after July 15, 1918, licenses to export to the above mentioned territories may be used only provided they have been issued on or after May 15, 1918. Steamship companies and other carriers should protect themselves by demanding from exporters satisfactory evidence that all licenses for shipments to the above mentioned territories which are to be used on or after July 15, 1918, were granted on or after May 15, 1918. To obviate delays it is suggested that shippers show on all four copies of their "Shipper's Export Declaration" the date of the issuance of the license as well as the expiration date thereof. If licenses issued prior to May 14, 1918, are not to be

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Our experience of thirty years is at your service. If you have any problem of temperature control, put it up to us for solution.

Write for Bulletin 139, regarding exact temperature control in Ham Cookers. Other Bulletins, describing Regulators for different conditions, will be sent if you will state process for which regulation is needed.

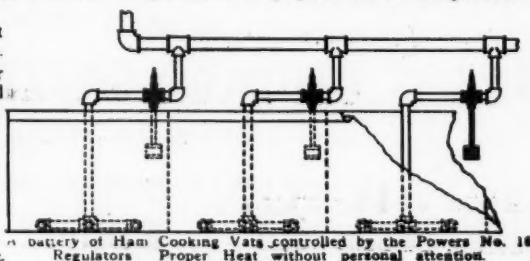
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July 6, 1918

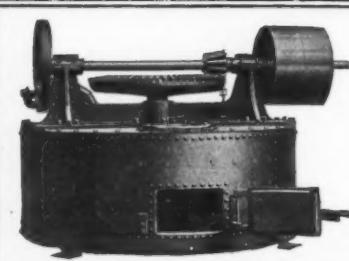
used before July 14, 1918, exporters may make application for new licenses. In such cases appropriate supplemental information sheets must be attached, and the application filed through the Mission in the United States of the country to which the exportation is to be made, in the manner prescribed by the War Trade Board in the announcement of May 13, 1918.

BRITISH FOOD CONTROLLER DIES.
Lord Rhondda, Great Britain's food controller, died on Wednesday, July 3. He had been in failing health for weeks as the result of overwork in handling the food situation. He became food controller June 15, 1917, succeeding Lord Devonport. Lord Rhondda was sixty-two years old. Before receiving his title in 1916, he was known as David Alfred

Thomas, the "coal king" of Wales. He was a multi-millionaire.

DUNNING & BOSCHERT PRESS CO.

Announcement is made that having taken over the business of the late W. D. Dunning, the name has been changed from the Boomer & Boschert Press Co. to the Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc., of Syracuse, N. Y. No change has been made in the management or employes, which is a guarantee that the high standard of materials, workmanship and fair dealings will be maintained. Both Boomer & Boschert and W. D. Dunning have been names well known and highly respected in the machinery business, and the combination should afford excellent results. The officers of the company are: R. E. Boschert, president; W. S. Dunning, vice-president; C. A. Dunning, secretary and treasurer and Geo. E. Boschert, superintendent.



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produces a cordless ham of perfect shape with centre cut from the beginning, of higher flavor and more nutritious qualities. It reduces shrinkage in boiling up to 10%. Can be handled by any hand.

**Ham Boiler Corporation
640 Morris Park Ave.
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EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending June 29, 1918, with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BBLS.		
	Week Ended June 29, 1918.	Week Ended June 30, '17	From Nov. 1, 1917. 1918.
United Kingdom...	782
Continent.....	3,498
So. & Cen. Am.	7,251
West Indies.....	5,593
Br. No. Am. Col.	765
Other Countries	17,884
Total

† Bid. Asked.	BACON AND HAMS, LBS.		
	Week Ended June 29, 1918.	Week Ended June 30, '17	From Nov. 1, 1917. 1918.
United Kingdom...	11,225,000	6,404,000	382,281,000
Continent.....	3,809,000	2,253,000	166,776,000
So. & Cen. Am. ....	.....	.....	730,000
West Indies.....	.....	.....	8,542,000
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	.....	82,000
Other countries .....	.....	.....	2,097,000
Total	15,034,000	8,657,000	560,508,000

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom...	3,548,000	517,000	110,827,000
Continent.....	5,145,000	50,000	108,649,000
So. & Cen. Am. ....	.....	.....	1,038,000
West Indies.....	.....	.....	12,474,000
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	.....	86,000
Other countries .....	.....	.....	295,000
Total	8,693,000	567,000	233,370,000

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	15,034,000	15,034,000	8,693,000
Total week	15,034,000	8,693,000
Previous week	6,111,000	5,675,000
Two weeks ago	13,523,000	7,095,000
Cor. week, 1917.	8,657,000	569,700

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.			
From Nov. 1, '17, to June 29, '18.	Same time last year.	Changes.	
Pork, lbs....	2,577,000	5,834,000	Dec. 3,257,000
Bacon & Hams, lbs.....	560,508,000	545,558,000	Inc. 14,950,000
Lard, lbs.....	233,370,000	268,293,000	Dec. 34,923,000

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Metal Ring**

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5 YEARS' CONTINUOUS OPERATION WITHOUT REPLACING A BEATER

SMALL FLOOR SPACE—LITTLE POWER—LOW COST—PERFECT WORK.

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Robert S. Redfield

Chicago

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—There has been no special feature in the tallow market during the past week or so. Soap makers have been less inclined to buy on the recent advance. The market is quoted at 17½c. for special tallow, loose; some of the edible grades seem to be scarcer and bids of 18½c. are not meeting with any response, holders wanting as high as 19c. On the other hand, low grades of tallow are a little more difficult of sale and are to be had at moderate concessions. Some attention was given to the Government estimate for a cotton crop of more than 15½ million bales this season, suggesting a large crush of cottonseed oil and apparently soap making interests are counting on lower Government prices for cottonseed products which might enable them to take more cottonseed oil than was the case the previous season, in the place of tallow and other products. There is no pressure of foreign tallow offerings here at the present time. Apparently the amount of this tallow in storage has been much reduced. The glycerine market is still quoted very firm and no change is expected while the political situation remains the same.

Prime city tallow locally is 16¾c., and city specials at 17½c. loose.

OLEO-STEARINE.—The market is steady at 19c. Compound lard interests are more inclined to buy from hand to mouth.

OLEO OIL.—The market is quiet, but prices were stronger. Extras are quoted at 25c., according to quality.

SEE PAGE 20 FOR LATER MARKETS.

PEANUT OIL.—Refined oil is quiet but firmly held. A firmer tone in foreign oil was reported with Japanese quoted at 18½c. f. o. b. the Coast in sellers' tanks. Prices are quoted, edible, in bbls., spot 21½@22.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The tone to this market was easier, with a slow demand from consumers. Prices are mostly nominal. Prices are quoted, 20 cold test, \$3.25@3.30; 30, \$2.75@2.80, and prime, \$1.75@1.80.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—There was little improvement in the demand for spot oil during the week, but prices are firm and well held. A fair inquiry is noted at the Coast. Sellers are asking 16c. a pound in their tanks f. o. b. the Coast prompt shipment. Spot is quoted at 18½@18¾c. for crude in bbls.

CORN OIL.—The demand for crude oil is rather quiet, but values are steady. A better inquiry for refined is reported and prices are firm. The market for crude is now quoted at 16¾@17c.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market remains quiet, but the tone is firm, with a fair consuming demand and light offerings. Foreign oils are firm. Manila is quoted at 16@16½c. in sellers' tanks f. o. b. the Coast. Ceylon, 17¾@18c., in bbls.; Cochin, 18¾@18½c., in bbls.

PALM OIL.—There is little change in the situation. Palm kernels are quiet but steady. Prime red, spot, —, nom.; Lagos, spot, nom.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 18c., nom., in bbls.; Nigar, —, nom.

GREASE.—Trading is rather dull and values show little change for the week. Yellow, 15¾@15½c.; bone, 16¾@16½c.; house, 15½@16c.; brown, 15¾@15½c.

CHEMICAL AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, July 3, 1918.—Latest quotations on chemical and soapmakers' supplies are as follows:

74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 4½@4½c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 4c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 5¾@6c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 3¾c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 2½@2¾c. lb.; talc, 1½@1¾c. per lb.; silex, \$15@20 per ton 2,000 lbs.

Calified palm oil in casks, none on spot, not quotable; lagos palm oil in casks, none on spot, not quotable; yellow olive oil, nominal, not quotable; cochin cocoanut oil, 19@21c. per lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 18@18½c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.56@1.60 per gal.; soy bean oil, 18¾@18½c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers, acidity 5 per cent., \$1.70@1.75 per gal.

Prime city tallow, special, 17½c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 62@63c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 48½@50c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 44½@45c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 63@64c. per lb.; prime packers' grease, 16@16½c. per lb.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, July 5, 1918.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.72½
Cable transfers	4.76½
Demand sterling	4.75½
Commercial bills, sight.....	4.75½
Commercial, 60 days.....	4.71%
Commercial, 90 days.....	4.70%
Paris—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	5.77%
Commercial, sight.....	5.72½
Bankers' cables	5.69%
Bankers' checks	5.71%
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	49½
Commercial, 60 days.....	49½
Bankers' sight	50
Copenhagen—	
Bankers' sight	30.70
Bankers' cables	31.10

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, July 3, 1918.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 26c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 25¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 25½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25¾c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 26¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 26c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 25¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25¾c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 27½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 27½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 27½c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 27½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 26¾c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 27½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 27½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 27½c.; 20@22 lbs. ave., 27½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 26¾c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. ave., 20c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 18½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 18c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. ave., 20c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 17¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 36c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 35c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 35c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 31c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 30c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 34½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 33½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 32½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 29½c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, July 3, 1918.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 35@37c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 26c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 25¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25½c.; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 35½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 35½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 33c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 34c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 32c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 34c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 35c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 34c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 31c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 33c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 31c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 27½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 27c.; city steam lard, 24½@25c. nominal; city dressed hogs, 25¾c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 32c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 31c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 30c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 29c.; skinned shoulders, 22c.; boneless butts, 28½c.; Boston butts, 26½c.; lean trimmings, 20c.; regular trimmings, 16½c.; spare ribs, 14c.; neck ribs, 6c.; kidneys, 10c.; tails, 12c.; snouts, 10c.; livers, 4c.; pig tongues, 19c.

CEYLON and COCHIN COCOANUT OIL

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PROMPT DELIVERY

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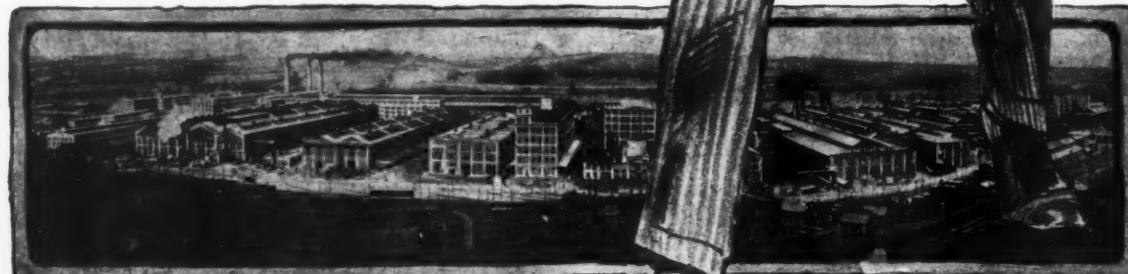
The General Electric Company has located industrial power experts at all large cities in this country to serve industry's electrical requirements. For instance, experienced textile mill electrical engineers will be found in all textile centers. Among other industries so served are the iron and steel, coal and metal mining, cement, clay and glass, lumber and woodworking, grain and sugar, canning, packing and refrigeration, shoes and rubber, paper and wood pulp, tobacco and cigars, chemicals and gas, and the construction and shipbuilding.

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43-43



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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Big Oil Production Is in Sight—Larger Cotton Crop Promised—Critical Month Still Ahead—Sentiment in Trade Rather Bearish—Government Will Indicate Prices, However—Consumers of Oil Are Conservative.

One of the principal factors that affected the cottonseed oil trade was the Government cotton report given out this week. The actual showing was much better than expected, even though the trade had been prepared for a very satisfactory document. If normal weather conditions prevail throughout the cotton belt during the balance of the season there will undoubtedly be a big crush of cottonseed oil this year, in contrast with the small crush for the season just ending.

The Government placed the condition of cotton as of June 25 at 85.8 per cent., compared with expectations ranging from 82 to 85 per cent., and with an actual showing of 70.2 for the corresponding time in 1917. The ten-year average condition of cotton is 79.8 per cent. The acreage figures were given at 37,073,000, or only 333,000 acres less than the record year of 1914-15, and the area compared with 34,925,000 acres planted last season, the increase this year being 6.2 per cent.

It will be borne in mind that the critical period of cotton is just ahead and the final outturn of the plant depends to a considerable extent on the climatic conditions during the balance of this month and August. A certain amount of deterioration from boll-weevil is to be expected, also losses from excessive moisture or heat or drought. A late frost and good gathering weather for cotton will materially offset the shortage of picking labor. These elements, however, are for the future, and as far as the present is concerned, it is obvious that the crop has one of the best starts on record. The Government says that assuming normal deterioration in the cotton belt during the balance of the season the final yield will be about 15½ million bales. This estimate does not include the amount of linters. It is clear that with the prospective yield of about 4,600,000 bales more than that of the past season there are in sight about 1,000,000 barrels more cottonseed oil than were available in 1917-18.

It remains to be seen what influence this cotton crop report will have on the Government attitude in regard to fixing or indicating prices on various cottonseed products. The idea is that officials will wait a little

longer before naming prices, and in the interval there will be a better idea obtained as to cotton crop prospects and the prospective amount of seed and cottonseed oil. Without a doubt, however, consumers will be much impressed with the cotton crop conditions and already the claim is made that prices for cottonseed products should be at least a fair percentage under those prevailing at present.

Much would seemingly depend upon the political situation and the export outlet. It is realized that the supply of cottonseed oil for this season just ending was made to go around principally because of small exports. If exports had been even of moderate amount the carry over this season would be practically nil. On the other hand, if there are to be a million barrels more cottonseed oil available this coming season, than for the season just ending and the export situation remains unchanged, so that only very meagre shipments are to be made, it might develop that much difficulty will be experienced in working off the production of cottonseed oil, especially if prices are such that consumers can avail themselves of various other oils competing with cotton oil which are not regulated as to price by the Government.

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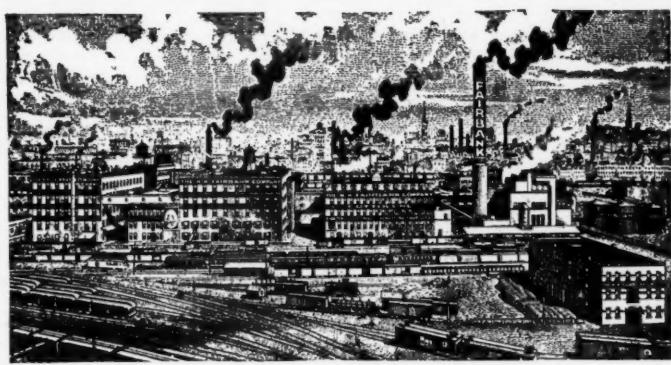
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Montreal	



CHICAGO FACTORY, THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY.

Closing prices Saturday, June 29, 1918.—July, \$20.50@21; August, \$21; September, \$20.75; prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

Closing prices Monday, July 1, 1918.—July, \$20.50@21; August, \$21; September, \$20.50; prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

Closing prices Tuesday, July 2, 1918.—July, \$20.50@21; August, \$21; prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

Closing prices Wednesday, July 3, 1918.—July, \$20.50@21; August, \$21; prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, sales.

Closing prices Thursday, July 4, 1918.—Holiday.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

License Rules for Vegetable Oil Trades

The Federal Food Administration has just made public a revised draft of all special regulations applying to dealers and brokers in cotton seed and peanuts and cotton ginners, crushers of cotton seed, peanuts, soya beans, palm kernels and copra. It also includes importers of peanuts, peanut oil, soya beans, soya bean oil, palm kernels, palm kernel oil, copra, copra oil and palm oil, and dealers and brokers in such imported products. Refiners of and dealers and brokers in cottonseed oil, peanut oil, soya bean oil, palm kernel oil and copra oil are also covered.

It contains all special regulations applying to the licensees named, issued up to and including June 25, 1918, and is effective July 1, 1918. All licensees are also subject to General License Regulations No. 1, issued in a separate pamphlet.

General and special regulations of this series supersede all Regulations of Series B as to these licensees on July 1, 1918. The special rules follow:

SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING LICENSEES DEALING IN COTTONSEED AND PEANUTS, BROKERS AND COTTON GINNERS.

[Note.—Application for a permit authorizing an exception to any of the following rules should be addressed to the United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C.]

Rule 1. STORING FACILITIES MUST BE ADEQUATE.—The licensee shall not receive any commodities specified in his license in excess of his facilities to store same, and shall not store on the ground, in any building, or other place in such a manner that damage or waste will tend to result to such commodities from weather conditions or other causes.

Rule 2. COTTON SEED NOT TO BE SOLD FOR FEED OR FERTILIZERS.—The licensee shall not, without the written consent of the United States Food Administrator, sell or use cotton seed for feed or fertilizers. Note.—This rule does not prohibit the sale of cotton seed meal for fertilizing or feeding purposes.

Rule 3. LICENSEE MUST NOT PAY

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Six highly-educated experienced chemists in analytical department.

Also specialists in the analysis of all
GREASES, PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS, FERTILIZERS,
Fuel, lubricating oils and boiler waters.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

License Rules for Vegetable Oil Trades

HIGHER PRICES FOR COTTON SEED OR PEANUTS IN ONE MARKET THAN IN ANOTHER.—No licensee shall pay or offer to pay higher prices for cotton seed or peanuts in one market than he pays or offers to pay for cotton seed or peanuts of the same quality in any other market; provided, however, that when zones are established as mentioned in the note to Rule B-8, he may pay varying prices in the several zones, but must pay the same price at all points in the same zone on the same day for cotton seed or peanuts of the same quality.

Rule 4. COTTON SEED OR PEANUTS TO BE HELD ONLY SIXTY DAYS—EXCEPTION.—The licensee shall not store, keep on hand, or have in his possession, or under control by contract or other arrangement, cotton seed or peanuts for a longer period than sixty days; provided, however, that he may store a quantity of less than twenty tons for such longer period as may be necessary for the requirements of his business.

Rule 5. COTTON SEED OR PEANUTS TO BE SOLD AT NOT MORE THAN REASONABLE ADVANCE OVER COST.—The licensee shall sell cotton seed and peanuts at not more than a reasonable advance over the actual cost to him of the particular cotton seed or peanuts sold, without regard to the market or replacement value at the time of sale.

Note.—The United States Food Administration will determine and announce differentials, spreads or compensation to represent the difference between the price paid for these commodities and the total amount any licensee engaged in the business of buying, selling or otherwise dealing in them, as principal or agent, shall be entitled to receive from the sale or negotiation thereof.

Rule 6. CARLOAD SHIPMENTS—MINIMUM WEIGHTS.—All carload shipments of cotton seed or peanuts shall be made in cars loaded to their capacity, unless a different minimum is authorized by special written permission of the United States Food Administrator.

Rule 7. WASTEFUL PRACTICES FORBIDDEN.—Every licensee owning, controlling or operating a ginnery shall clean seed cotton and separate the seed from the lint in an efficient manner. He shall not add to or mix with any cotton seed, any matter which may or may not have been separated in the process of ginning.

Rule 8. UNREASONABLE CHARGES BY GINNERS PROHIBITED.—No licensee owning, controlling or operating a ginnery shall make any unreasonable charge for the service of cleaning seed cotton or separating the seed from the lint. Note.—The United States Food Administration may determine and announce the charge to be made by licensees for performing the service known as ginning.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING LICENSEES CRUSHING COTTON SEED, PEANUTS, SOYA BEANS, PALM KERNELS OR COPRA AND DEALERS AND BROKERS IN THE RE-SULTING OILS.

[Note.—Crushing mills which buy and sell cotton seed or peanuts are subject in such operations to the foregoing Special Rules governing dealers. Crushing mills which import raw materials are subject in such operations to rules governing importers, following. Application for a permit authorizing an exception to any of the following rules should be addressed to the United States Food Administration, Cotton Seed Division, Washington, D. C.]

Rule 1. STORING FACILITIES MUST BE ADEQUATE.—The licensee shall not receive any commodities specified in his license, in excess of his facilities to store same and shall not store on the ground, in any building, or other place in such a manner that damage or waste will tend to result to such commodities from weather conditions or other causes.

Rule 2. LICENSEE MUST NOT PAY HIGHER PRICES FOR COTTON SEED OR PEANUTS IN ONE MARKET THAN IN ANOTHER.—No licensee shall pay or offer to pay higher prices for cotton seed or peanuts in one market than he pays or offers to pay for cotton seed or peanuts of the same quality in any other market; provided, however, that when zones are established as mentioned in the note to Rule 8, he may pay varying prices in the several zones, but shall pay the same price at all points in the same zone on the same day for cotton seed or peanuts of the same quality.

Rule 3. STOCK OF MATERIALS AND OIL LIMITED.—The licensee shall not keep on hand or in his possession or under his control by contract or other arrangement at any time:

(1) Any greater quantity of cotton seed, domestic peanuts, and domestic soya beans than shall be equivalent to its normal crushing capacity for a period of sixty days, except that a licensee crushing two or more of such commodities may hold without special permission a supply of material for ninety days' crushing, if the total amount of no one of such commodities exceeds a sixty days' supply.

(2) Any greater quantity of copra, palm kernels, imported soya beans or imported peanuts, than shall be equivalent to its normal crushing capacity for a period of six months.

(3) Any cottonseed oil, copra oil, peanut oil, soya bean oil, palm oil or palm kernel oil, that exceeds the equivalent of its production for two months. Note.—Sixty days

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cities of the East

are considered calendar days, equivalent to fifty-two working days.

Rule 4. COTTON SEED, PEANUTS AND OIL NOT TO BE KEPT OVER SPECIFIED TIME.—The licensee shall not store or keep in his possession or under his control, by contract or other arrangement:

(1) Any cotton seed or peanuts for a period longer than sixty days, except during the period of actual operation of his mill.

(2) Any cottonseed oil, peanut oil, soya bean oil, palm oil, palm kernel oil or copra oil, for a period exceeding four months.

Rule 5. LICENSEE NOT TO HANDLE OIL PRODUCED BY OTHERS.—The licensee shall not buy or sell or have in his possession any cottonseed oil, peanut oil, soya bean oil, palm oil, palm kernel oil or copra oil, other than of his own manufacture; provided, that this rule shall not prevent a licensee from purchasing any such oil for use in a refinery owned by him and actually in operation.

Rule 6. LIMITATIONS IN BUYING AND SELLING.—(a) The licensee shall not buy or sell new crop cotton seed or peanuts grown in the United States, or any products made or to be made from such cotton seed or peanuts before August 1 of the year covering such new crop.

(b) The licensee shall not resell or dispose of any peanuts bought or controlled by him except by crushing, without the written permission of the United States Food Administration.

(c) The licensee shall not make any contract for the purchase or sale of cottonseed meal, cottonseed cake, cottonseed hulls, peanut meal or soya bean meal for shipment or delivery more than sixty days after the making of such contract.

(d) The licensee shall not make any contract for the sale of products extracted from imported commodities except against actual purchases of the said commodities.

Rule 7. COTTONSEED MEAL SPECIFICATIONS AND QUOTATIONS.—The licensee shall not knowingly produce any cottonseed meal or cake testing less than 7 per cent. ammonia, or its equivalent of 36 per cent. protein, and testing over 7 per cent. oil. In making quotations of cottonseed meal or cake, or peanut meal or cake, upon either the protein or fat content or combination thereof, he shall not use any range of percentages, but shall state that the product offered contains not less than a definite percentage.

Rule 8. COMMODITIES MUST BE SOLD AT NOT MORE THAN REASONABLE ADVANCE OVER COST.—The licensee shall sell the products of cotton seed, peanuts and soya beans at not more than a reasonable advance over the average cost to the licensee of the cottonseed, peanuts or soya beans from which such products are manufactured. A licensee who operates one or more cotton ginneries or crushing mills, shall keep separate accounts and make reports to show separately the operations of each; for the purpose of this rule each cotton ginnery or crushing mill shall be considered as a unit,

and the licensee shall not be permitted to average any costs, profits or losses between such units.

Note.—The United States Food Administration will divide the cotton producing territory of the United States into zones and it will determine and announce basic yields of oil, meal, linters and hulls from cotton seed for each zone, and differentials or spreads to represent the difference between the price paid for cotton seed and the total amount any licensee engaged in the business of crushing cotton seed may receive from the sale of the manufactured products of the cotton seed. The licensee will be permitted to sell all manufactured products in excess of the basic yields without reference to the established margin, provided that the price charged for such excess products shall not exceed the average price that will be indicated for the other products in said yield.

Rule 9. CARLOAD SHIPMENTS—MINIMUM WEIGHTS.—All carload shipments of cotton seed, peanuts, soya bean, copra or palm kernel oil when made in tank cars must be loaded to capacity and all carload shipments of cottonseed meal, cottonseed cake, peanut meal, peanut cake, soya bean meal, soya bean cake, coconut or copra meal or cocoanut or copra cake, shall be made in carloads of not less than 60,000 pounds, unless a different minimum is authorized by special written permission of the United States Food Administrator; provided, however, that when cars of lower carrying capacity are used the maximum load which the car will carry may be used without such permission.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING IMPORTERS OF PEANUTS, PEANUT OIL, SOYA BEANS, SOYA BEAN OIL, COPRA, COPRA OIL, PALM KERNELS, PALM KERNEL OIL AND PALM OIL, AND DEALERS AND BROKERS IN SUCH IMPORTED COMMODITIES.

Rule 1. IMPORTERS MUST DISPOSE OF COMMODITIES WITHIN SIXTY DAYS.—No licensee importing copra, copra oil or

cocoanut oil, soya beans, or soya bean oil, palm kernels, palm kernel oil or palm oil, peanuts or peanut oil, except licensees for the crushing or refining of said commodities, shall store, keep on hand or have in his possession or under control by contract any of said imported commodities for a period in excess of sixty days after the arrival of said commodities in the United States without the written consent of the United States Food Administrator.

Rule 2. SALES CANNOT BE MADE EXCEPT AGAINST ACTUAL PURCHASES.—No licensee importing or dealing in any of the said commodities shall contract to sell any of the said commodities or the products extracted therefrom except against actual purchases of the said commodities.

Rule 3. COPIES OF IMPORT CONTRACTS MUST BE FURNISHED TO FOOD ADMINISTRATION.—Every licensee importing any of the said commodities shall forward to the United States Food Administration at Washington, D. C., a copy of all contracts for the purchase of any of said commodities within three days after the making thereof.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING REFINERS OF COTTONSEED OIL, PEANUT OIL, SOYA BEAN OIL, PALM KERNEL OIL, PALM OIL AND COPRA OIL, AND DEALERS AND BROKERS IN SUCH REFINED OIL.

Rule 1. COTTONSEED OIL OR PEANUT OIL NOT TO BE BOUGHT OR SOLD BEFORE AUGUST 1.—The licensee shall not buy or sell any cottonseed oil or peanut oil made or to be made from new crop cotton seed or peanuts grown in the United States before August 1 of the year when such crops are grown.

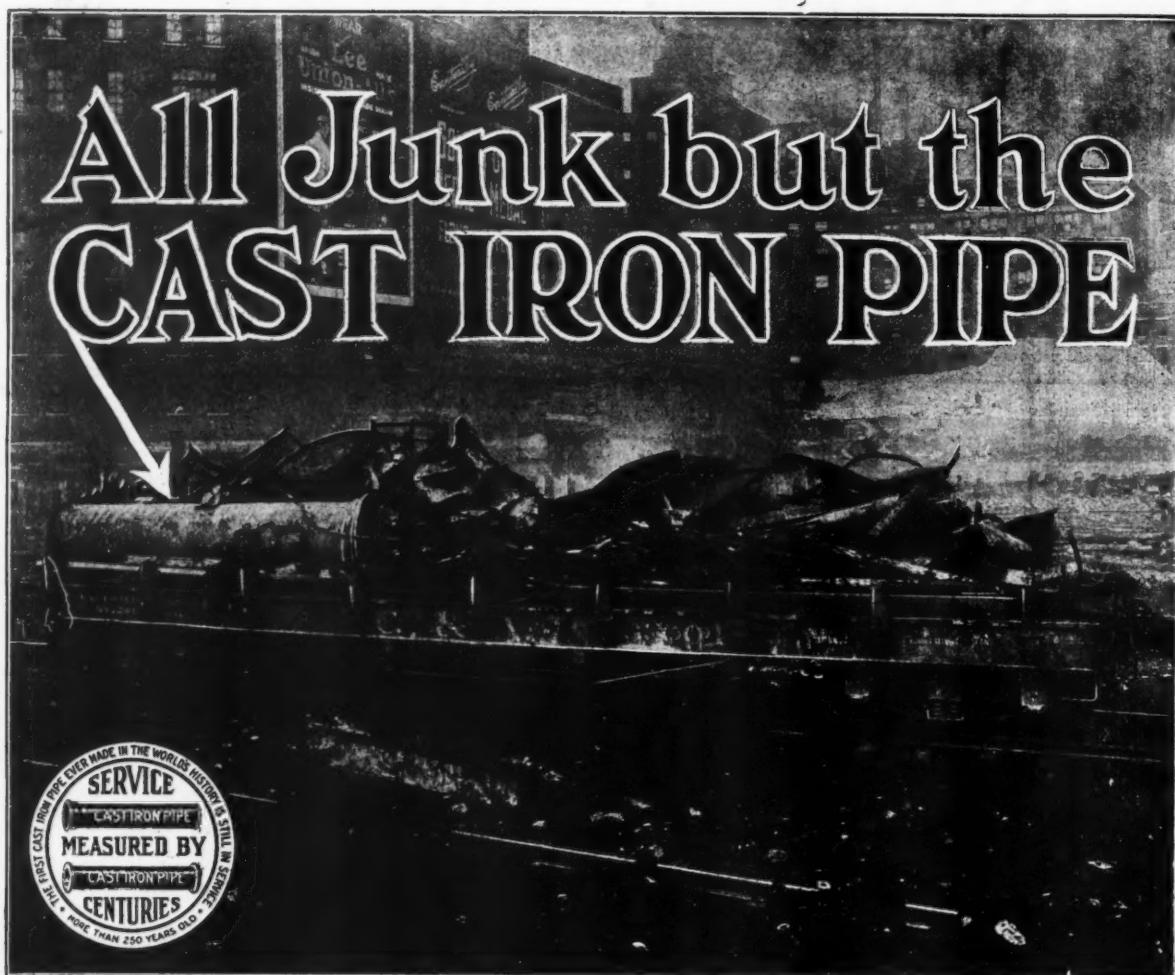
Rule 2. REFINERS MUST USE EFFICIENT METHODS.—The licensee shall refine in an efficient method to produce the largest yield of edible oil.

Rule 3. CONTRACTS MUST PROVIDE FOR DELIVERY IN FOUR MONTHS.—The licensee shall not make any contract for

(Continued on page 41.)

HARDENED EDIBLE OILS MADE FROM VEGETABLE OILS OF ALL KINDS Oils Hardened to Order

The American Oil Treating and Hardening Co.
CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.



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The Cast Iron Pipe Publicity Bureau
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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, July 5, 1918.—Market firm; prime Western, \$26.25@26.35; Middle West, \$25.90@26; city steam, 24½@25c.; refined Continent, \$27; South American, \$27.40; Brazil, kegs, \$28.40; compound, 22½@23¾c., all nominal.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, July 5, 1918.—Copra fabrique, 382 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 423 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, July 5, 1918.—(By cable).—Beef, extra Indian mess not quoted; pork, prime mess not quoted; shoulders, square, 143s. 6d.; New York, 140s.; picnic, 119s.; hams, long, 170s.; American cut, 167s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 174s.; long clear, 188s. 6d.; short back, 188s. 6d.; bellies, 200s. Lard, spot prime, 155s. American refined, 28-lb. box, 157s. 6d. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, not quoted. New York City specials not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest, white new, 130s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (at London), 75s.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

A stronger tone was in evidence due to small offerings, lighter hog receipts and buying credited to packers.

Tallow.

The market was quiet with prices steady. Special loose is reported at 17½c.

Oleo Stearine.

The market was dull with the undertone steady. Oleo is quoted at 19c.

Cottonseed Oil.

Trading was quiet with the tone easier. Tenders on July contracts have been only 100 bbls. thus far.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Hog receipts today estimated at 20,000. Left over 5,932. Market steady. Estimated receipts of cattle 7,000; sheep receipts 20,000.

Buffalo, July 5.—Hogs steady; on sale, 4,000, at \$17.50@17.60.

Omaha, July 5.—Hogs steady, at \$16.10@16.40.

Cudahy, July 5.—Hogs no market.

Indianapolis, July 5.—Hogs Steady, at \$16.55@16.75.

Louisville, July 5.—Hogs steady, at \$16.45@16.70.

Kansas City, July 5.—Hogs higher, at \$16.35@16.80.

Detroit, July 5.—Hogs steady, at \$16.75@16.90.

St. Joseph, July 5.—Hogs strong, at \$16.40@16.75.

Sioux City, July 5.—Hogs strong, at \$15.75@16.40.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to July 5, 1918, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, nothing; to the Continent, 67,541 quarters. On orders, nothing. The previous week's exports were as follow: To England, nothing; to the Continent, nothing; to other Europe, nothing.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, June 29, 1918, are reported as follows:

*Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	8,397	19,600	22,206
Swift & Co.	4,847	13,700	14,208
Morris Co.	4,873	7,900	8,892
Wilson & Co.	5,001	11,300	10,013
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,068	9,200	...
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	506	6,900	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby.	2,216	...	...

Brennan Packing Co., 5,700 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 6,200 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 5,100 hogs; Roberts & Oak, 5,400 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,700 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 9,900 hogs; others, 8,500 hogs.

Kansas City

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	5,521	9,841	2,791
Fowler Packing Co.	1,191	...	...
Wilson & Co.	4,490	8,994	2,200
Swift & Co.	5,635	9,577	5,588
Cudahy Packing Co.	5,848	6,880	3,790
Morris & Co.	4,574	8,764	2,803
Others	861	174	31

Independent Packing Co., 236 cattle; Rice & Kirk, 77 cattle and 860 hogs; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 3,263 hogs; John Morrell & Co., 273 cattle.

*Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,952	6,612	2,978
Swift & Co.	5,946	13,536	13,657
Cudahy Packing Co.	5,151	16,540	16,663
Armour & Co.	5,714	14,815	8,635
Swartz & Co.	...	7,429	...
J. W. Murphy	...	9,556	...
Lincoln Packing Co.	207 cattle; Wilson Packing Co., 593 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 48 cattle.	...	...

*St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	4,351	5,011	3,339
Swift & Co.	7,623	5,142	5,623
Armour & Co.	6,458	3,496	7,020
East Side Packing Co.	4	1,687	...
Independent Packing Co.	602	1,281	98
Sartorius Provision Co.	...	561	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	...	289	...
American Packing Co.	...	186	...
Krey Packing Co.	1	2,468	...
J. H. Bels Provision Co.	...	889	...
Hell Packing Co.	...	1,436	...

*Incomplete.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending June 29, 1918:

CATTLE.

Chicago	33,638
Kansas City	30,208
Omaha	20,535
East St. Louis	14,508
St. Joseph	6,112
Cudahy	423
Sioux City	3,470
South St. Paul	11,383
Fort Worth	19,486
New York and Jersey City	6,759
Philadelphia	3,594
Oklahoma City	12,408

HOGS.

Chicago	108,450
Kansas City	46,169
Omaha	55,619
East St. Louis	40,126
St. Joseph	30,192
Cudahy	21,357
Sioux City	39,086
Cedar Rapids	8,000
Ottumwa	10,142
South St. Paul	20,453
Fort Worth	3,035
New York and Jersey City	20,013
Philadelphia	6,138
Oklahoma City	6,746

SHEEP.

Chicago	67,223
Kansas City	17,312
Omaha	32,586
East St. Louis	16,731
St. Joseph	12,450
Cudahy	70
Sioux City	2,166
South St. Paul	1,100
Fort Worth	4,648
New York and Jersey City	40,695
Philadelphia	7,431
Oklahoma City	306

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JULY 1, 1918.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,037	4,492	31,062	8,271
New York	2,900	6,664	218	11,650
Central Union	813	2,060	9,415	92
Totals	6,759	13,216	40,695	20,013
Totals last week	11,744	13,603	31,724	18,213

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,000	16,080	7,000
Kansas City	1,500	1,317	1,500
Omaha	300	8,650	200
St. Louis	300	12,000	700
St. Joseph	900	2,000	200
Sioux City	800	7,000	...
St. Paul	150	700	...
Oklahoma City	50	1,600	...
Fort Worth	800	100	...
Milwaukee	...	...	1,482
Denver	1,400	...	...
Louisville	400	1,000	9,100
Cudahy	400	400	2,700
Wichita	...	314	...
Indianapolis	3,000	4,000	50
Pittsburgh	2,500	300	...
Cincinnati	400	3,800	2,100
Buffalo	800	1,500	600
Cleveland	600	1,000	200
Toronto, Canada	500	200	20
Portland, Ore.	34	215	141
New York	785	1,408	1,710

MONDAY, JULY 1, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	19,000	44,653	17,000
Kansas City	13,000	9,239	9,000
Omaha	6,000	9,917	12,300
St. Louis	12,200	6,522	3,200
St. Joseph	2,200	4,000	3,800
Sioux City	7,000	...	...
St. Paul	5,000	...	...
Oklahoma City	3,000	1,600	...
Fort Worth	5,000	1,300	1,500
Milwaukee	150	4,036	3,138
Denver	2,800	1,000	900
Louisville	1,042	3,046	3,138
Cudahy	825	...	...
Wichita	1,000	298	...
Indianapolis	1,900	8,000	350
Pittsburgh	2,000	4,500	3,000
Cincinnati	2,100	7,201	1,700
Buffalo	3,000	5,000	1,000
Cleveland	300	4,000	3,000
Toronto, Canada	3,300	1,600	300
Portland, Ore.	1,498	1,481	66
New York	2,482	3,260	8,930

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	17,000	43,438	11,000
Kansas City	10,000	15,560	7,000
Omaha	13,769	...	...
St. Louis	8,200	13,241	4,100
St. Joseph	6,500	...	...
Sioux City	13,000	...	...
St. Paul	5,000	...	...
Milwaukee	5,916	...	...
Louisville	2,000	...	...
Detroit	725	...	...
Wichita	3,803	...	...
Indianapolis	13,000	...	...
Cincinnati	800	3,500	1,100
Buffalo	350	3,400	...
Cleveland	1,000	...	...
New York	1,225	2,440	3,470

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	7,000	15,000	9,000
Kansas City	6,000	12,000	8,000
Omaha	3,000	12,000	8,000
St. Louis	3,700	8,500	2,500
St. Joseph	1,000	8,000	500
Sioux City	5,000	...	...
St. Paul	7,000	...	...
Milwaukee	4,556	...	...
Louisville	2,000	...	...
Detroit	1,250	...	...
Wichita	1,277	...	...
Indianapolis	10,000	...	...
Cincinnati	600	6,287	2,800
Buffalo	125	1,500	...
Cleveland	...	3,000	...
New York	1,730	3,680	3,970

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	7,500	20,000	19,000
Kansas City	3,000	3,500	1,000
Omaha	1,500	8,400	2,000
St. Louis	2,700	6,500	5,000
St. Joseph	1,200	2,000	1,000
Sioux City	1,400	5,500	500
St. Paul	1,200	3,500	500
Oklahoma City	1,600	2,000	...
Fort Worth	4,000	1,500	1,800
Indianapolis	1,500	10,000	400
Denver	900	800	...

Watch Page 48

for

Business Chances

July 6, 1918

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES quiet. No new business reported to date. The heavy cows sold late last week as reported were of kosher variety and realized full maximum figures. Operators are anxiously looking for the next quarter prices which should be known in three weeks. Only a few bulls remain unsold and sellers expect to move them out soon, as there has been a better call for such hides lately than for many months past. Heavy native steers are quoted at 33c.; heavy Texas steers quoted at 31c.; light at 30c.; extreme lights quoted at 25c.; butt branded steers quoted at 31c.; Colorados at 30c.; branded cows, 25c.; heavy cows, 30c.; light native cows at 26c.; native bulls, 20@23c., and branded bulls, 18@21c. Small packer hides quiet. No new business going on. Larger killers are sold out and the smaller slaughterers are usually asking too much money. Country packer and butcher first salted all weight hides quoted at 23@25c. for business. Branded stock quoted unchanged at 17@25c. as to descriptions and bulls at 18@23c.

COUNTRY HIDES steady and selling slowly at maximum levels. A moderate inquiry is around, mainly inquisitiveness, however, as tanners have been fairly heavy buyers in the past two weeks at maximum levels. Dealers are glad of the present respite in order to get goods moving on sales. Available stocks of hides are of moderate size. Receipts from country sections are slowing up, as they usually do in the summer season. All weight hides are quoted at 17@18½c. delivered basis for quality and sections. Some buyers are bidding 20c. for straight May hides. No sales of May hides have been reported locally as dealers have so few to offer and besides, they are anxious to work off older goods before turning to the fresh lots. Heavy steers are quoted at 20@21c.; heavy cows at 18@19c. as to descriptions; late sales of good hides at 18½@19c. reported; buffs range at 18½@19c. as to quality with the outside usually paid. Extremes are bringing 20½@21½c. as to quality and salting with most business at 21c.; branded hides are selling at 15@16c. flat basis as to quality and percentages of steers; bulls quoted at 15c. last paid and glue hides at 12@14c. nominal. Northwestern hides steady. Minneapolis market is quiet. Heavy hides are a trifle slow, but light weight stuff is in very good demand at maximum levels, but the heavy hides have to be shaded to effect business. Over 45 lbs. hides sold at 19c. for special assortments while regular stuff realized 18½@18½c. and further offerings are around at this range. Light hides are quoted at 21c. last paid. All weight hides range at 18½c. last paid for April stuff. Bulls are top at

15c. Calfskins quoted at 36@37c. last paid; kipskins quoted at 24@27c., with late sales at the inside levels. Horse hides, \$6.50@7 flat.

CALFSKINS steady to strong. Business is a little slow due to the rather small available supplies, especially of the stuff suitable for colored leathers. First salted city and packer skins are quoted at 44c. Outside city skins quoted at 37½@38½c. as to lots; recent sales of mixed quality at 40@41½c. as to percentages reported. Country calfskins quoted at 34@35c. Deacons are steady at \$2.30@2.40 and light calf at \$2.50@2.60. Kipskins quoted at 24@27c. as to descriptions, with recent sales of assorted quality at 24½@25c. First salted city and packer skins 27½c. last paid and nominal.

HORSE HIDES steady. Country run of stock quoted firm at \$6.75@7 paid, with outside usually realized. Stocks are small. City hides quoted at \$7.50@8 nominal as to descriptions; outside for big packer renderer hides. Butts, \$1.50@2.50 for average stock. All heavy butts bring \$2.85@2.95. Ponies and glues, \$3.35@4; colts, \$1@1.50.

SHEEP PELTS steady. Packer shearlings are quoted at \$2@2.85 as to descriptions. Commencing with July 1 slaughter, shearlings will sell on the open market. Government options having expired with June. Spring lambs were active yesterday as noted and sales were made at \$2.70 for local and St. Louis kill, nominal as to descriptions; outside asked for best live average full woolled Monday.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—The market continues quiet and nominally unchanged. Native steers are quoted, 32½c.; spready native steers, 33½c.; butt brands, 30½c.; Colorados, 29½c.; cows, 25½c. lights; 29½c. heavies; native bulls, 22½c. Small packer hides quiet and uninteresting. No new trading has been effected and few inquiries are made. Nearby small packer native steers nominal at 32½c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is unchanged. There is a fairly good demand for previous to April 30 extremes not over 15 to 20 per cent grubby with stocks pretty well cleaned up in most sections. Nominal asking price is 21c. and all late sales have realized this figure for good lots. May forward extremes have sold at 22c., but buyers are not as keen for stock as formerly and their ideas are about ½c. under. May forward buffs offered here at 22c. fail to attract tanners with buyers' ideas about 20c. today. There is very little call for poor quality back salting hides of any descriptions. There are several offerings of middle west heavy steers, running back in salting and including to date at 19c. A car of Tennessee extremes under 20 per cent grubs and previous to April take-off, is offered at 21c. New York State and New England all weights are quiet and held at

maximum prices. Some nearby small lots are reported sold at 17c. flat. Southerns are dull and unchanged. A car of N. Southern extremes May forward, free of ticks, is offered at 21½c. selected.

CALFSKINS.—The market is firm and there is a very strong demand for New York cities, especially for light and medium weight skins. Maximum prices for the three ranges of weights are \$4, \$5 and \$6, and all recent sales have been made at these figures. Sales have been made of about 500 outside mixed cities at \$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5.50. A small lot of up-state countries are reported sold at \$3.25, \$4.40 and \$5.40. New York city green skins have been advanced 2c. per lb. to butchers making the price of No. 1s 57c. for 5 to 9.

DRY HIDES.—There is a much stronger line of inquiries for hides of the common descriptions and sales were made today of 5,300 Puerto Cabellos and La Guayras at 32½c. Bogotas also are attracting attention and sales are looked for shortly at the maximum price at 33½c. It is claimed that import licenses are hard to obtain and that several sailing vessels are held up on this account. Several omissions, differentials and corrections on the maximum price schedule are announced by the War Industries Board and is published with this issue on separate sheet. There is nothing new in hides for shipment such as River Plates, Chinas, Brazils, Javas, etc.

WET SALTED HIDES.—There is practically nothing of interest from the River Plate. Buyers here, however, are more hopeful of trading soon and expect before long to be operating again in this market. Strong inquiries noted for Cubans. Maximum rates rule. Some sales have been made of various small lots of Mexicans at top prices.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to the National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, Omaha, July 2.

Supplies of cattle are continuing liberal and considerably heavier than at this time last year. While on last week's market the medium grades of beef steers were as much as \$1.00 higher than the week previous they suffered sharp declines at the close and prices are only around 25@50c. higher. Best beef continues in very good demand at prices ranging from \$17.50@18.25. Last week prime offerings made a new high mark of \$18.30. Which however was an outside price. Today best handweight beefs sold at \$18.25. Cows and heifers have been very uneven with a tendency to widen the margin between grassy offerings and dry lot grades and prices show a spread of \$7.50@14 with the bulk of the fair to good butcher stock selling at \$8.75@11.50. Veal calves ruled steady at \$8@13.25 and best beef bulls are steady at \$10@12.50 while common bulls are unevenly lower bringing anywhere from \$8@9.50.

Hog prices are in about the same notches as last week and there have been no sharp fluctuations one way or another on supplies that are considerably heavier than a week ago and larger than this time a year ago. There has been less and less discrimination against the weighty hogs and buyers are paying top prices now for the quality offerings. Bulk of the sales today were from \$16.15@16.25 with a top of \$16.40 for several loads and as compared with yesterday show a shade of advance.

Supplies of sheep are much heavier than this time last year probably on account of a shortage of range in the West and offerings today of 12,750 head included a good number of Idaho yearlings, which sold to the feeder buyers. Best Idaho spring lambs reached \$18.50 which is thirty cents higher than yesterday's best figure for the same grades. Aged stock is in very light supply with hardly enough here to test the market at any one time, the best shorn ewes bringing up to \$12 and selling at a spread of \$10@12 for all kinds.

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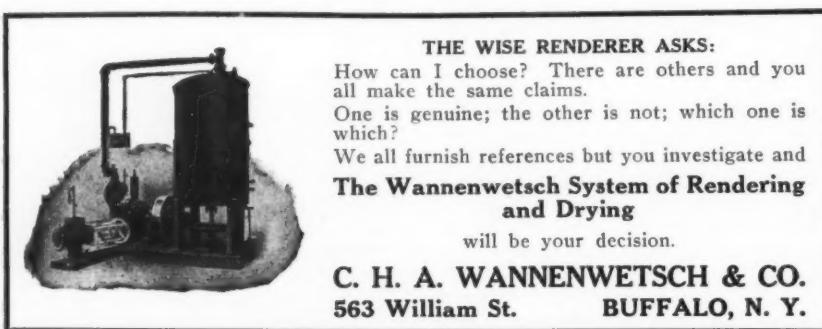
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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yard, Chicago, July 3.

Receipts of 43,000 cattle the first three days of this week, as compared with 23,000 for the same period a week ago, indicates the result of last week's higher market. The bulk of the receipts, however, consisted of medium to good stuff, leaving the choice fat kinds still in a class by themselves with an \$18 top. The good to choice kinds met with an active demand at about steady prices, but below this the market for the week is 15@30c. lower and in some cases more. This decline effects mostly such cattle that are below weights sufficient to produce carcasses heavy enough for the Government's demands, which would mean less than 1,100 lbs. Today's trading was done on a basis of \$17.50@17.85 for good to choice 1,200 to 1,400 lb. steers, with fair to good at \$16@17.25; plain and medium kinds from \$13@16, with the lighter weights below \$12. Choice yearlings weighing 900 lbs. went as high as \$17.50, but generally speaking the kind of stuff on sale sold from \$14@16, with underweights from \$11.50@12.50.

The recent Government request for the conservation of beef was only a temporary measure and merely made in order to give the food administrator a positive assurance of a supply for over-sea shipments. In fact, it has been necessary to reduce the desired weight in order to get the quality that the Government wants to feed our soldier boys who are fighting our battles in France. Under these conditions live stock men generally are not justified in shipping immatured cattle. In fact two of the very best reasons on earth are held out as an inducement to make them good. First and foremost is patriotism, and second the high prices that are prevailing. By deciding to use lighter carcasses it is the evident intention of the food administrator to use the better qualities of the Western "grass" cattle that will soon come to market.

The proportion of butcher-stuff has been liberal and this being a holiday week along with the liberal receipts and a big upturn in prices last week, some recession was only logical and prices show 25@50c. loss on butcher-stuff with the small end of the decline being shown on canners and choice cows and heifers, while cutters and the medium to pretty good classes of beef cows and heifers show the big end of the loss and there are extreme cases, especially on the slippery grades of heifers, where even more than 50c. decline is shown as compared with the high prices at the close of last week. We are at the time of year when we can expect plenty of the common to medium grassy grades of butcher-stuff and the market will depend entirely upon the receipts. The bull trade shows a similar decline of 25 to 50c. per cwt., least loss on the heavy-weight bolognas and the choice grades of butcher bulls. The calf trade is holding about steady with the top 17c.

The advance in last week's hog market very naturally brought a big run Monday and Tuesday, with a consequent decline of 25@30c. in some cases on the two days; but with a light run today (Wednesday of only 16,000 the decline is checked, and while no particular advance in the market is recorded, except on a

few choice grades which touched \$17@17.05, prices are just about the same as a week ago, with the exception that the range is a little wider. Today's receipts were lighter than expected but with 10,000 left over from yesterday it was sufficient to prevent an advance. Tomorrow, Thursday, being the 4th of July, today's market did not show as much activity as might otherwise be expected owing to the light receipts as the packers will have to hold over until Friday what they cannot kill today. Choice light hogs sold from \$16.70@17, top at \$17.05. The big packers are confining their desires more to the cheaper kinds that are selling in a range of \$16.40@16.45. Plain "grassy" mixed packing grades and rough common packers are selling from \$15.85@16.25. Excessive receipts will occasionally cause a corresponding decline in the market, but the general outlook is for at least present and possibly higher prices to come, as the European demand will continue to be heavy, as is evidenced by the fact that exports of bacon last year were two and a half times as much, hams, shoulders and lard twice as much last year to May 1, as compared with the year before.

Sheep and lamb receipts estimated on Wednesday at 9,000, and the market opened strong and prices are fully 50c. higher than last week's close on lambs, while sheep are about a quarter higher. Quite liberal receipts of range stuff is coming now with the lamb end going mostly to the killers. Quite a number of sheep and yearlings have gone back to the country within the last week or so and we expect more liberal receipts of range stock from now on, but the outlook is quite favorable for good prices at least for another couple of weeks. Packers are not taking very kindly to the lightweight spring lambs. The best selling kind now are those weighing 65 to 70 lbs. There is also a strong demand here for all kinds of breeding stock with young black-faced ewes meeting with a strong demand, especially the lightweight kind. We quote: Good to choice lambs, \$18.75@19.25; fair to medium, \$16.50@17.50; culs and common lambs, \$14@15; good to choice yearlings, \$16@16.75; good to choice wethers, \$14@14.50; Good to choice ewes, \$12@12.50; culs and common ewes, \$5@7; lightweight breeding ewes, \$16@17.50; heavy young breeding ewes, \$13.50@14.50; feeding lambs, \$15.50@16; feeding yearlings, \$12.50@13.50; feeding wethers, \$10@11.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, July 2.

The morning estimate of 10,000 cattle proved to be 1,000 too high, market steady to weak on steers, top \$17.75, strong to higher on butcher grades. Hogs overran the morning estimate of 12,000 head by 1,000, market 5 to 10 lower at the start, but fully steady with yesterday at the finish, top \$16.65. Sheep and lambs sold 25 higher, top \$18.15, receipts 7,000. Beef steer offerings were made up mainly of wintered grass steers from Kansas, which sold up to \$17.40, and corn and grass steers from Missouri, best of which sold at \$17.75. Strictly prime steers would go up to \$18.25 or a little better. Dressed beef steers sell at \$13.50@17. Oklahoma sent a large supply of grass cattle of all grades this week, ranging from good 1,122 lb. steers at \$14.75, down to little "yellow backs" around \$8. Oregon sent 20 cars for yesterday's market, thin fleshed steers at \$12 and \$12.50, and California has a train here today, in which are included cows up to \$12. Best native cows sell up to \$13.50, veals higher today, tops \$15.

Opening hog prices were lower on the

strength of a decline of 10 to 15 cents in Chicago, where there was also a lower market yesterday. Most of the hogs sold around 5 cents lower, but Armour proved to be too much of a bear, and in order to keep from being completely shut out had to pay steady prices on the late market for his supply today. Thus a slight thing sways the market upward, showing considerable latent strength. Best heavy and medium weight hogs sold at \$16.65, lights up to \$16.55, stock pigs at \$16@16.50.

Native spring lambs sold up to \$18.50, 40 cents above the best yesterday, in spite of threats of packers to put lambs down around 15 cents a pound, made recently. Plain Arizona spring lambs sold at \$17.50. Arizona ewes \$11. A good many goats have arrived this week, prices 25 lower today, heavy Aurora killers around \$8, brushers, \$8.25.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., July 2.

As the regular summer run of Texas and Oklahoma grass cattle gets into full swing our receipts in the cattle department correspondingly increases. For the week ending today the count is 33,000 of which about 3,400 were sold on the quarantine side. Our local offerings were also fairly generous during the week and on both sides of the yard in both native and southerns the plain grassy kinds predominated. There is little or no change in the price condition ruling on strictly good cattle. Anything good enough to sell from 16.75 up is fully steady. On all other grades the market has developed a lower tendency in the last two days and is perhaps 25c. to 40c. lower. Mississippi is in the limelight again this week. A car load of angus cattle weighing around 1,250 bred and fed in that state sold on Tuesday for 17.70—not only a record for the state but a record for this market as well. It was a strictly choice load of cattle and beautifully finished. The big end of the better steers outside of the choice kind ranges from \$14.50@16.50. The medium and plain kinds \$12.50@13.75, common cattle \$10@12. On the quarantine side the sales range from \$8.50@12 with the best ones going from \$11.25 to the top. In butcher stock the best cows and the canners are finding a steady trade but plain and medium cows are weaker. There is a fair showing of fed yearlings upon which the trade is somewhat slow and draggy. The best kinds have been selling not far from steady but the plain ones are unevenly lower. A holiday coming in the middle of this week seems to have had a depressing effect on prices generally.

Hog receipts for the week are right at 60,000, quality fair to good. There has been during the week rather a generous supply of light hogs and this kind if they have quality and finish are topping the market. The market has shown considerable fluctuation during the week but at this writing is fully steady with a week ago. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$16.35@16.70; good heavys, \$16.50@16.60; rough, \$15@15.50; light, \$16.55@16.75; pigs, \$16.25@16.65; bulk, \$16.45@16.65.

Sheep receipts continue to show increases. The count in the sheep house this week totals 20,000 which as in the past several weeks consisted for the most part of lambs and young stock. We are not receiving a great amount of muttons. The market on ewes and mutton sheep holds to a steady basis and the price ranges from \$11@12. The lamb trade is fairly active and prices are on about the same basis as a week ago. The present quotations are \$14@18.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Waco, Tex.—R. W. Hodges, W. T. Barbee and C. C. Waller have incorporated the Kleen Maid Creamery Co. Capital, \$6,000.

San Antonio, Tex.—W. B. Hopkins, H. J. Hackett and E. J. Hitt have incorporated the Perfection Ice Cream Co. with a capital stock of \$10,000.

East Rutherford, N. J.—J. Ciser & Sons, Inc., 112 Hackensack street, to deal in ice, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Wilmington, Del.—The Rico Milk Products Co., to deal in milk, cream and dairy products, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.

San Antonio, Tex.—G. F. Littler, H. C. A. Pauly and J. H. Hopkins have incorporated the Littler Dairy & Ice Cream Co., with a capital stock of \$10,000.

Newport News, Va.—The Newport News Crystal Ice Corporation has been chartered with \$25,000 capital with R. W. Powell as president and I. E. Cordy, secretary.

Miami, Fla.—The Rico Fisheries incorporated with a capital of \$300,000 with R. R. Ricou as president; Ernest L. Ricou, secretary and treasurer, both of Jensen, Fla., and Wm. W. Brown of Miami, Fla., as vice-president.

New York, N. Y.—Egbert & Dirig Corporation, to conduct a fish and sea food business, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$160,000 by L. J. Dirig, Piermont; J. P. Egbert, Holmes and G. M. Dickerson, 270 Convent avenue, New York, N. Y.

ICE NOTES.

Itasca, Tex.—An ice plant will be built by J. B. Dixon, of Hillsboro, Tex.

Warren, Tex.—The Warren Land Co., C. E. Goolsby, president and manager, contemplated the establishment of a creamery.

Alexandria, La.—A refrigerating plant to cost \$45,000 will be built at Camp Beauregard by the War Department, Washington,

D. C. Capt. J. J. McConnell is in charge.

Homestead, Fla.—The W. D. Horne Packing Co., of which J. B. Moffett is secretary and treasurer, is contemplating the installation of ice cream manufacturing equipment.

Wisacky, S. C.—Building will be erected and machinery for the manufacture of butter installed by the Lee County Guernsey Milk Pasteurizing Co., W. H. Mason, manager.

San Antonio, Tex.—A cold storage plant will be constructed at Camp Travis by the War Department, Washington, D. C. Capt. F. G. Chamberlain, Construction Quarter-master.

Mercedes, Tex.—A pre-cooling plant; outer walls of hollow tile; pre-cooling rooms insulated with cork, with a daily capacity of several carloads of vegetables, will be built by Wetegrove & Co.

Laredo, Tex.—Roy Campbell, of San Antonio, Tex., will build a pre-cooling plant; outer walls of hollow tile; cork insulation for pre-cooling rooms; daily capacity several carloads of vegetables.

Moore Haven, Fla.—Contract has been let by the Florida Ice & Power Co., of Lake Wales, Fla., for the installation of an ice plant with a capacity of 35 tons and cold-storage rooms with 400 tons capacity.

New Orleans, La.—A two-story building will be erected by the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Refrigerating plant and cooling system for main building and annex will be installed. Laundry will also be installed.

BUTTER IN COLD STORAGE.

Reports from 365 cold storages show that their rooms contain 26,578,474 pounds of creamery butter, while on June 1, 383 storages reported 13,017,143 pounds. The 343 storages that reported holdings on June 15 of this year and last show a present stock of 26,222,811 pounds, as compared with 25,593,478 pounds last year, an increase of 629,333 pounds, or 2.5 per cent. The reports show that from June 1 to 15 the June 1 holdings increased 110.0 per cent., while the last report showed that during May the May

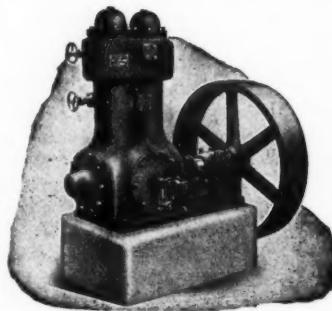
holdings increased 25.5 per cent. Last year the increase from June 1 to 15 was 153.5 per cent., and during May the increase was 148.8 per cent.

CENTRAL EUROPE FOOD SITUATION.

A detailed survey of the food situation in Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey during 1917 has just been published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. This survey is based exclusively on laws, decrees, orders, utterances of public officials and civic bodies of the countries covered, and on comments of the daily press and leading economic and trade journals of those countries.

In general, the survey shows that Turkey is actually starving because of the corruption

Food Conservation



The use of Mechanical Refrigeration for the preservation of Food Products of all kinds, is strongly impressed upon us at this time.

From a business standpoint, however, it is as important to prevent spoilage in times of peace as it is in times of war. The slightest deterioration means a loss of profit, and probably the loss of a customer.

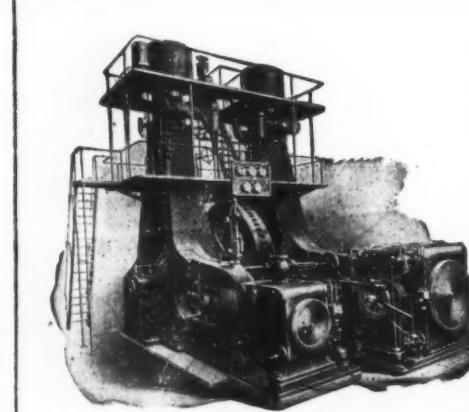
You can safeguard your business against such losses by using a York Mechanical Refrigerating Plant. Our Refrigerating Experts will gladly assist you in selecting the plant best suited for your particular needs.

This is simply a matter of good business—Write us.

York Manufacturing Co.

(Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery Exclusively)

YORK, PA.



Get our New Fitting Catalog

Frick Company
WAYNESBORO, PA. U.S.A.
ICE MACHINERY SUPERIOR SINCE 1882

New York, N. Y.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Atlanta, Ga.

Baltimore, Md.

Dallas, Texas

St. Louis, Mo.

Los Angeles, Cal.

PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co., 29th Street and Gray's Ferry Road, **PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

Specify Bower Brand Anhydrous Ammonia which can be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA—M. & M. Warehouse Co.
BALTIMORE—Wernig Moving, Hauling & Stgs. Co., 100 W. Lombard St.
BOSTON—G. W. Goerner, 40 Central St.
BUFFALO—Keystone Warehouse Co.
JACKSONVILLE—St. Elmo W. Acosta.

NEWARK—American Oil & Supply Co.
NEW YORK—Roesler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William St.
NORFOLK—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co., Agency, Cor. Front and First Sts.
PHILADELPHIA—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.

PITTSBURGH—Penn. Transfer Company, Duquesne Freight Station.
PROVIDENCE—Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
RICHMOND—Bowman Transfer & Stgs. Co.
ROCHESTER—Rochester Carting Co.
TOLEDO—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

of her own officials and the demands of Germany; that Germany and Austria are not starving, but are having a very hard struggle to feed themselves; that Hungary is in better shape than either Germany or Austria; and that Bulgaria, so far as food is concerned, is suffering the least of all the countries covered.

The survey also shows that Germany has failed by a wide margin to live up to her reputation for efficiency in her attempts at food administration, having been obliged to reverse her policies in an effort to remedy in part the fatal results of official blunders. It shows conclusively that the civil populations of Germany and Austria are suffering permanent physical deterioration from lack of proper food, that the death rate from tuberculosis is rapidly increasing, that growing boys and girls are not getting half the nourishment they should have, and that manual laborers are being underfed to about the same extent.

Politically the most interesting thing revealed by the survey is the fact that the traditional hatred between the two parts of the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary has been manifesting itself in the refusal of Hungary to share her comparative abundance with Austria, and in the official and public resentment of the fact in the latter country. Profiteering, greed, breakdown of transportation and faulty organization are big factors in the food situation of Germany and her allies.

Many original articles on the food situation in leading German and Austrian newspapers were at the disposal of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Comments on food orders, their enforcement, and the practical result of their application were available from organs of all political parties, thus representing every point of view. Material relating to the food situation in Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey was much scarcer. Those parts of the bulletin which cover the food situation in these three countries are therefore less comprehensive than the parts covering Germany and Austria.



KISSEL TRUCKS

Backed by Ten Years' Experience

Kissel has spent ten years to bring his trucks up to that point of mechanical superiority that insures dependable performance, uninterrupted service and economical maintenance.

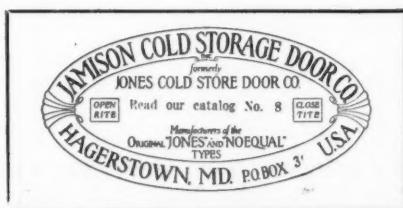
Kissel builds his own truck power plant. That's why Kissel Trucks give uninterrupted performance. The perfected worm-drive rear axle and superior front axle are traction insurance. The Kissel frame, springs, brakes—every moving or fixed unit

—are so designed, constructed and balanced as to give 100% efficient service.

As a result, Kissel Trucks fully meet today's closer shipping schedules, wider delivery areas and greater hauling distances.

If you would choose your motor truck equipment by its reputation and known performance, see your nearest Kissel Dealer.

KISSEL MOTOR CAR CO., Hartford, Wis., U. S. A.



White Trucks



FROM ONE TO TWENTY-THREE WHITES IN TWO YEARS' TIME

THE Brandt Company, one of the largest wholesale and retail meat dealers in Cleveland, purchased their first White Truck in 1916.

The record this truck immediately established for dependable performance and low cost of operation has resulted in more Whites being installed whenever additional trucking equipment is needed. Today the company is operating 23 White Trucks.

The rapid growth of this fleet typifies the way in which White Trucks have built up their dominant position in every line of motor trucking. The purchase of a single White Truck invariably results in repeat orders which increase in size year after year.



THE WHITE COMPANY
CLEVELAND

Largest Manufacturers of Commercial Motor Vehicles in America

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

DEMAND FOR BY-PRODUCT MACHINERY.

Brech Company salesmen report that there has never been a time in the history of the company when there has been such a tremendous demand for by-product machinery for packing houses. It seems that the unusually high prices for concentrated tankage and fertilizer materials have induced many packers to install new equipment.

Jacob Forst, of Kingston, N. Y., who maintains a sanitary and up-to-date abattoir in this little city, has added to his rendering equipment an evaporator furnished by the Brech Company, of St. Louis, New York and Chicago. Packers who are interested in by-product and fertilizer machinery can get quick response and full information by writing to this company.

A MEAT MARKET HIGHLY PRAISED.

An ultra-sanitary market is what the Wheeling Register in its issue of June 13 calls the new Kalbitzer Meat Market opened at No. 1327 Market street, Wheeling, W. Va. The Kalbitzer Packing Co., the owner of the market, has spared no expense in adopting the most modern equipment for attractively displaying its fine meat products and for speedily serving its many patrons. The market was designed by the Cincinnati Butchers Supply Company, Cincinnati, O., the well-known manufacturers of high-grade refrigerators and fixtures. This company lined the walls with snow white, glossy Chinalin, also furnished

the "Beauty" counters with refrigerator glass display tops 72 feet long, the refrigerator with an elaborate front, the cold storage doors, blocks, railing, etc.

OIL TRADING RULES IN FORCE.

Amendments to the trading rules in oils and fats on the New York Produce Exchange went into effect this week, having been adopted on June 20 by the board of managers. These rules were printed in full in the March 2 and April 20 issues of The National Provisioner. They provide for the adoption of grades for oils for which no grades had been previously established. Cottonseed oil is not affected by the new rules, the purpose of the amendments being to put the trade in the so-called Oriental oils, such as cocoanut oil, soya bean oil, palm oil, Chinese wood oil and peanut oil from the South upon a firmer basis. The amendments take up such matters in connection with the trade in these oils as how tank cars are to be forwarded, how contracts are to be made, how the oils are to be inspected and the size, style and tare of packages.

SHORTAGE OF BAGS.

In a statement urging the strict conservation of jute goods supplies, the United States Department of Agriculture says that the present scarcity of burlap is due to its increased use for sand bags for trench warfare, larger shipments of food in burlap sacks and to reduced importation. The statement declares that 21,000,000 yards of burlap could

be saved if fertilizer dealers would use 200-pound bags instead of the more common 100-pound size.

Pointing out that the burlap situation is steadily growing worse, the Department makes this suggestion to fertilizer haulers for conserving the supply. The monetary saving possible in handling the 3,000,000 tons of fertilizer now shipped in smaller bags, in 200-pound sacks rather than in 100-pound bags, would be approximately \$4,000,000, it is estimated by the New York Mill Stock Reporter.

The total amount of fertilizer used in the United States annually is about 6,000,000 tons, and of this at least half is being shipped in less than 200-pound bags. A shortage of burlap would ultimately reflect on such uses as for fertilizer, in view of the priority need for food containers, and it is held necessary that the use of burlap for carrying fertilizer should be cut to the greatest possible extent.

This point should equally apply to 200-pound bags for cottonseed meal, according to Mente & Co., of New Orleans. The very best bags we know of for this purpose are large heavy second-hand hemtop blue stripe sugar bags, weighing about 29 x 46 to 48. These will hold 200 pounds or more of meal or fertilizer. Oil mills should protect themselves by buying these, as they can secure guaranteed shipment, thus relieving them from the risk of not securing bags when they need them. The use of 200-pound bags will not only reduce the cost of packages per ton, but labor cost also.

The USSESA Sanitary Grease Basin

has a peculiarly shaped slanting bottom, which increases the velocity of the water flowing through the basin sufficiently to carry off all sediments, thus guaranteeing a minimum of free fatty acid; a clean product and absence of odor.

USSESA SALES COMPANY, Inc.

220 West 42nd Street, Candler Building

New York City, N. Y.

Sole Distributors for the U. S. Sanitary Effluents Separating Apparatus

Chicago Section

The "We'll get 'em! Don't worry!" Yankee spirit is there.

Whenever you get a waiter to treat you almost like an equal, you are going some.

South Dakota has set us a real example in politics. Hull non-partisan ticket elected.

The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co. is living bang up to its reputation and its slogan: "Soak 'em Louie!"

We O. K. McAdoo's patched pants, but ask that he does na hae a vest made for his son oot o' the auld breeks.

Ireland's woes ought to attract the undivided attention and sympathy of the whole world, especially right now.

It would save time, lives and treasure if China and Japan were turned loose in the Eastern theatre. Why not?

Why does a hen cross the street? Because there's somebody on the other side. One whiterock, John. Let's dawnee!

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, June 29, 1918, averaged for domestic beef 18.54 cents per pound.

Board of Trade memberships are selling

John Agar Co.
Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.
Packers and Commission Slaughterers
Beef, Pork and Mutton
Members of the American Meat Packers' Association

around \$5,000 net to the buyer. Applications in excess of transfers, the latter due to retirement and some to cold feet.

Do you know most of your ailments are imaginary, and often brought about by reading subtle patent medicine advertisements? Take a dose of salts, and tango.

Jevver notis how proficient the streetcar conductors are in the short-arm movement, handing out and taking in transfers. Evidently to them it's a painful operation.

There are some English lords who ought to be quietly taken down to the Thames and quietly drowned; as also there are some legislators here who need a similar trip to the Potomac.

"All your strength is in your union; all your danger in is discord," said Longfellow. Forget or ignore all else for the time being. Win the war first and settle these petty larceny things afterwards.

Apropos of the lost Charley Ross. Con Yeager turned up at the Kaiserhoff—or, rather, Atlantic—he's stabled there for years), and when asked where he had been for the past decade, he said he had been "abroad." Where's "abroad," Con?

De La Bruyere is credited with this: "Those who without knowing us enough, think

THE STADLER ENGINEERING CO.
ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS
Specialists in Abattoirs, Packing Houses, Garbage Reduction Plants and Cold Storage Warehouses
Chas. Stadler, Chief Engr. For 12 years chief supervisor with Sulzberger & Sons Co. (Wilson & Co.)
Room 412, Webster Building, Chicago, Ill.

H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG
GARDNER & LINDBERG
ENGINEERS
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,
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PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.
WM. H. KNEHANS, Chief Engineer
ABATTOIR PACKING & COLD STORAGE PLANTS
Manhattan Building, Chicago Ill.
Cable Address, Pacapco

ill of us, do us no wrong; they attack not us, but the phantom of their own imagination." This dope may be O.K. as far as it goes, but what of it when "those" think out loud, as "those" do sometimes?

Showing how easy it is to "slip a cog" (as a matter of fact, there are in this connection more cogs that slip than bite), a writer recently expressed himself of "cherubims and seraphims," and a critic commented thereon that "The same thing might be said of mens and women." And there you are!

Going to show that people, especially women folks, do not always stop to think, to reason, to analyze, and hence overlook many good bets. Housewife (to distinguish her from them wot aint) to Iceman: "My! What a small piece of ice for the money." Iceman (with that superior smile and air assumed by the profession) to Housewife: "Yiss, maam! But pipe de quality!"

The weather is as whimsical as an old maid is supposed to be. We know some oldish maids who are "reg'lar fellers," and just elected to remain single because "they know when they are well off," as the old saw goes. Old maids have no corner on the "whimsical," not-a-tall (some now pronounce it "ad-dawl," specially the chickens who haven't sprouted feathers on their legs yet. There are lots of guys, head gazumps in big business, who are as whimsical as they make 'em. But they're "eccentric," y'know!

LEON DASHEW
Counselor At Law
320 Broadway, New York
Phones: Worth 2814-5.

References:
Armour and Company Joseph Stern & Sons,
The Cudahy Packing Inc.
Co.
Rosebrook Butter & Manhattan Veal &
Egg Co., Inc.
New York Butchers United Dressed Beef
Dressed Meat Co.

H. P. Henschien R. J. McLaren
HENSCHIEN & McLAREN
Architects
Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.
PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE
CONSTRUCTION.

**INSULATION
MUST BE GOOD TO OBTAIN
SATISFACTORY RESULTS**

"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!"

OUR BOOKLET WILL INTEREST YOU

THAS A FACK!—BRACK an MACK

WRITE US! THE UNION INSULATING CO., Great Northern Building, CHICAGO

ANHYDROUS SUPREME AMMONIA

“EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES”
NH₃

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

All parties desiring to use our Supreme Brand Anhydrous Ammonia for the purpose of food preservation and ice making should write us at once asking that their names be placed on the 1918 list.

MURKIN & COMPANY

Chicago, Union Stock Yards

CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts.

Sausage Materials.

Commission Slaughterers

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

Correspondence Solicited

UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO

Established 1877
W. G. PRESS & CO.
175 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago
PORK, LARD, SHORTRIBS
For Future Delivery
GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

BASEBALL AT STOCK YARDS.

Standing in the Stock Yards Baseball League after the games of June 29 was as follows:

	Won	Lost	Per Cent.
Swift & Company.....	7	2	778
Libby, McNeill & Libby	7	2	778
Wilson & Company....	5	4	556
Armour & Company...	5	4	556
Roberts & Oake.....	2	7	222
Armour Soap Works...	1	8	111

Scores on June 29: Swift & Company 2, Armour & Company 3; Wilson & Company 9, Roberts & Oake 0; Armour Soap Works 2, Libby, McNeill & Libby 9. Games Saturday, July 6, 3 P. M.: Swift & Company vs. Wilson & Company at Hamilton Park; Armour & Company vs. Armour Soap Works at Hamilton Park; Libby, McNeill & Libby vs. Roberts & Oake at Ogden Park.

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9.

THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.

ST. LOUIS CHICAGO

67 Second St.

SAN FRANCISCO

WORTHEN, TROTT & SULLIVAN 300 Produce Exchange,
successors to M. FRANKFORT, established 1884
New York, N. Y.

BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

OLEO OIL—OLEO STOCK—NEUTRAL LARD—COTTON OIL—OLEO STEARINE

COCOANUT OIL

United States Food Administration License Number G-22801

Watch our “Wanted and For Sale” Page for Business Chances

July 6, 1918

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 24....	11,701	1,628	35,850	17,710
Tuesday, June 25....	6,275	2,684	17,987	11,972
Wednesday, June 26....	5,068	1,395	11,938	12,134
Thursday, June 27....	12,303	5,150	22,622	17,554
Friday, June 28....	6,541	1,192	17,231	11,935
Saturday, June 29....	2,397	246	16,080	6,987

Total last week.....	44,340	12,305	119,717	78,292
Previous week.....	83,688	18,143	164,186	69,488
Year ago.....	53,845	11,429	122,078	75,839
Two years ago.....	37,448	10,471	125,594	70,671

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 24....	2,761	4	4,150	734
Tuesday, June 25....	2,072	100	2,228	3,059
Wednesday, June 26....	1,868	1	1,740	1,917
Thursday, June 27....	2,614	87	1,567	2,976
Friday, June 28....	1,165	4	1,293	1,857
Saturday, June 29....	222	2	389	526

Total last week.....	10,702	108	11,267	11,069
Previous week.....	23,420	379	13,336	7,561
Year ago.....	11,973	14	11,746	3,704
Two years ago.....	10,117	54	9,973	2,909

TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.

	1918.	1917.
Cattle.....	1,620,464	1,338,962
Hogs.....	4,579,524	4,176,729
Sheep.....	1,533,607	1,612,352

Combined receipts at eleven points:	
Week ending June 20, 1918.....	530,000
Previous week.....	613,000
Cor. week, 1917.....	522,000
Cor. week, 1918.....	483,000
Cor. week, 1915.....	535,000
Total year to date.....	16,616,000
Same period, 1917.....	14,747,000
Same period, 1916.....	16,307,000
Same period, 1915.....	14,471,000

Combined receipts at seven points for 1917 to June 29, 1918, and the same period a year ago:	
Cattle.....	
This week.....	160,000
Previous week.....	231,000
1917.....	198,000
1916.....	130,000
1915.....	124,000

TOTALS FOR YEAR TO DATE.	
Combined receipts at seven points for 1918 to date and the corresponding period of 1917 and 1916:	
Cattle.....	
1918.....	5,135,000
1917.....	4,352,000
1916.....	3,627,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Armour & Co.....	19,600
Anglo-American.....	6,900
Swift & Co.....	13,700
Hammond Co.....	9,200
Morris & Co.....	7,900
Wilson & Co.....	11,300
Boyd-Lunham.....	6,200
Western Packing Co.....	9,500
Roberts & Oake.....	5,400
Miller & Hart.....	3,700
Independent Packing Co.....	5,100
Brennan Packing Co.....	5,700
Others.....	8,500

Totals.....	113,100
Previous week.....	152,200
Year ago.....	117,200

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$16.00	\$16.55	\$12.00	\$16.25
Previous week.....	15.60	16.55	13.00	16.65
Cor. week, 1917.....	12.15	15.15	9.85	14.40
Cor. week, 1916.....	9.65	9.80	7.25	9.00
Cor. week, 1915.....	9.20	7.60	6.10	8.50
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.75	8.35	5.25	8.80
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.00	8.50	4.25	7.10
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.85	7.40	4.15	7.25
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.30	6.05	4.10	6.35
Cor. week, 1910.....	7.35	9.10	4.45	7.75

CATTLE.

Choice to fancy steers.....	\$16.50@18.00
Good to choice steers.....	15.50@16.50
Plain to good steers.....	11.50@15.50
Yearlings, good to choice.....	11.00@17.50
Stockers and feeders.....	8.50@13.00
Good to choice cows.....	8.50@12.00

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.
(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	35 @40
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	35 @40
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	40 @50
Native Pot Roasts.....	25 @30
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	25 @30
Beef Stew.....	18 @26
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	28 @30
Corned Rumps, Native.....	25 @30
Corned Ribs.....	20 @22
Corned Flanks.....	20 @22
Round Steaks.....	28 @36
Round Roasts.....	25 @30
Shoulder Roasts.....	25 @28
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	22 @25

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	35 @45
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	30 @38
Lamb, fancy.....	35 @38
Stew.....	20 @25
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	30 @32
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	40 @45
Chops, French, each.....	15 @15

Mutton.

Lamb.....	22 @25
Stew.....	16 @18
Shoulders.....	22 @22
Shoulder Steaks.....	24 @25
Hind Quarters.....	25 @28
Fore Quarters.....	18 @22
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30 @35
Shoulder Chops.....	25 @28

Pork.

Pork Loins.....	30 @32
Pork Chops.....	30 @35
Pork Shoulders.....	25 @25
Pork Tenders.....	40 @40
Pork Butts.....	28 @28
Spare Ribs.....	18 @18
Hocks.....	20 @20
Pigs' Heads.....	18 @18
Leaf Lard.....	30 @30

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	25 @28
Fore Quarters.....	16 @20
Lamb.....	25 @28
Legs.....	25 @28
Breasts.....	20 @25
Shoulders.....	20 @25
Catlets.....	40 @40
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30 @35

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	18 @18
Tallow.....	7 @7
Bones, per cwt.....	1 1/4
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	38 @38
Calfskins, under 18 lbs. (decrease).....	75 @75
Kips.....	22 @22
Heavy calves.....	12.00 @16.00
Veal calves.....	20.00 @23.00

STERNE & SON CO.

Just Brokers

Tallow, Grease, Stearine
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils
Postal Tel. Bldg.

Chicago

POELS & BREWSTER

32 Broadway New York

Import Agents
Hides, Skins, Pickled Pelts,
Wool, Tallow and Casings

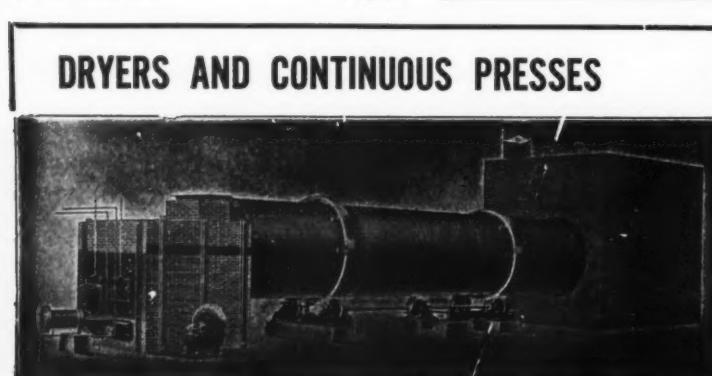
The Horn & Supply Co.

Leominster, Mass.

Dealers in
Horns, Hoofs, Horn Tips and Waste.
Manufacturers of
Pressed Horn and Hoof.

Economical—Efficient

Great Capacity

SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the
world. Material carried in stock for standard sizes.
Send for Catalogue T. B.American Process Co.
68 William St. - - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers.....	24 1/4 @ 25 1/4
Good native steers.....	23 1/2 @ 24 1/4
Native steers, medium.....	22 @ 23
Heifers, good.....	21 @ 22
Cows.....	16 @ 18
Hind Quarters, choice.....	30 @ 30
Fore Quarters, choice.....	20 @ 20

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	45 @ 45
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	42 @ 42
Steer Loins, No. 1.....	38 @ 38
Steer Loins, No. 2.....	35 @ 35
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.....	47 1/2 @ 47 1/2
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.....	43 1/2 @ 43 1/2
Steer Loin Ends (hips).....	34 @ 34
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.....	32 @ 32
Cow Short Loins.....	16 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Cow Loin Ends (hips).....	25 @ 25
Cow Loin.....	18 @ 18
Sirloin Butts, No. 3.....	30 @ 30
Strip Loins No. 3.....	25 @ 25
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	32 @ 32
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	31 @ 31
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Cow Ribs, No. 2.....	20 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Cow Ribs, No. 3.....	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Ribs.....	28 @ 28
Steer Rounds, No. 1.....	26 @ 26
Steer Rounds, No. 2.....	25 @ 25
Cow Rounds.....	18 1/2 @ 21
Flank Steak.....	26 @ 26
Rump Butts.....	17 @ 17
Steer Chucks, No. 1.....	23 @ 23
Steer Chucks, No. 2.....	22 @ 22
Cow Chucks.....	16 @ 16
Boneless Chucks.....	21 @ 21
Steer Plates.....	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Medium Plates.....	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Briskets, No. 1.....	20 @ 20
Briskets, No. 2.....	17 @ 17
Shoulder Clods.....	25 @ 25
Steer Navel Ends.....	16 @ 16
Cow Naval Ends.....	15 @ 15
Fore Shanks.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Hind Shanks.....	9 @ 9
Hanging Tenderloins.....	20 @ 20
Trimmings.....	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Hearts.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Tongues.....	19 @ 24
Sweetbreads.....	18 @ 24
Ox Tail, per lb.....	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Fresh tripe, plain.....	7 @ 7
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	9 @ 9
Livers.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Kidneys, per lb.....	7 @ 7

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal.....	17 @ 19 1/4
Light Carcass.....	22 @ 24
Good Carcass.....	25 @ 26
Good Saddles.....	26 @ 27
Medium Racks.....	14 @ 14
Good Racks.....	18 @ 18

Veal Product.

Brains, each.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Sweetbreads.....	23 @ 40
Calf Livers.....	22 @ 24

Lamb.

Good Calf Lambs.....	30 @ 30
Round Dressed Lambs.....	32 @ 32
Saddles, Calf.....	33 @ 33
R. D. Lamb Fore.....	27 @ 27
Calf Lamb Fore.....	26 @ 26
R. D. Lamb Saddles.....	35 @ 35
Lamb Fries, per lb.....	18 @ 20
Lamb Tongues, each.....	4 @ 4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.....	25 @ 25

Mutton.

Medium Sheep.....	25 @ 25
Good Sheep.....	26 @ 26
Medium Saddles.....	28 @ 28
Good Saddles.....	30 @ 30
Good Fore.....	24 @ 24
Medium Racks.....	24 @ 24
Mutton Legs.....	30 @ 30
Mutton Loins.....	33 @ 33
Mutton Stew.....	20 @ 20
Sheep Tongues, each.....	4 @ 4
Sheep Heads, each.....	11 1/2 @ 12

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	25 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Pork Loins.....	24 @ 24
Leaf Lard.....	24 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Tenderloins.....	37 @ 37
Spare Ribs.....	14 @ 14
Butts.....	24 @ 24
Hocks.....	17 @ 17
Trimmings.....	20 @ 20
Extra Lean Trimmings.....	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Tails.....	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Snouts.....	6 @ 6
Pigs' Feet.....	13 1/4 @ 13 1/4
Pigs' Heads.....	9 @ 9
Blade Bones.....	18 @ 18
Blade Meat.....	15 @ 15
Cheek Meat.....	4 @ 4
Hog Livers, per lb.....	22 @ 22
Neck Bones.....	12 @ 12
Skinned Shoulders.....	22 @ 22
Pork Hearts.....	9 @ 9
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	22 @ 22
Pork Tongues.....	10 @ 10
Slip Bones.....	10 @ 10
Tail Bones.....	10 @ 10
Brains.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Backfat.....	26 1/4 @ 26 1/4
Hams.....	29 @ 29
Calas.....	23 @ 23
Bellies.....	23 @ 23

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.....	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.....	18 @ 18
Choice Bologna.....	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Frankfurters.....	15 @ 15
Liver, with beef and pork.....	22 @ 22
Tongue and blood.....	21 @ 21
Minced Sausage.....	19 @ 19
New England Style Luncheon Sausage.....	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Prepared Luncheon Sausage.....	20 @ 20
Special Compressed Sausage.....	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Berliner Sausage.....	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Oxford Lean Butts.....	33 @ 33
Polish Sausage.....	20 @ 20
Garlic Sausage.....	20 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage.....	19 @ 19
Country sausage, fresh.....	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	21 @ 21
Pork Sausage, short link.....	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Boneless lean butts in casings.....	22 @ 22
Luncheon Roll.....	20 @ 20
Delicatessen Loaf.....	22 @ 22
Jellied Roll.....	20 @ 20

Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods.....	35 @ 35
Beef casing salami.....	37 1/2 @ 37 1/2
Italian salami (new goods).....	29 1/2 @ 29 1/2
Holsteiner.....	29 1/2 @ 29 1/2
Metwurst.....	31 1/2 @ 31 1/2
Farmer.....	32 1/2 @ 32 1/2
Cervelat, new.....	40 1/2 @ 40 1/2

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits.....	2.30 @ 2.30
Bologna, 1/2@1/2.....	3.00 @ 10.50
Pork, link, kits.....	2.50 @ 2.50
Pork, links, 1/2@1/2.....	3.30 @ 11.55
Polish sausage, kits.....	2.50 @ 2.50
Polish sausage, 1/2@1/2.....	3.45 @ 12.00
Frankfurts, kits.....	2.00 @ 2.00
Frankfurts, 1/2@1/2.....	3.60 @ 12.75
Blood sausage, kits.....	2.30 @ 2.30
Blood sausage, 1/2@1/2.....	3.10 @ 11.50
Liver sausage, kits.....	2.50 @ 2.50
Liver sausage, 1/2@1/2.....	3.30 @ 11.60
Head cheese, kits.....	2.45 @ 2.45
Head cheese, 1/2@1/2.....	3.25 @ 11.25

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pig's Feet, in 33-lb. barrels.....	14.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	13.30
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	16.00
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels.....	—
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels.....	69.50

CANNED MEATS.

Cornd, boiled and roast beef, No. 1/4.....	Per doz.
Cornd, boiled and roast beef, No. 1.....	4.10
Cornd, boiled and roast beef, No. 2.....	7.95
Cornd, boiled and roast beef, No. 6.....	28.50 @ 31.00
Corned beef hash, No. 1/4.....	1.80
Corned beef hash, No. 1.....	2.90
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1/4.....	1.75
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1.....	2.85
Vienna Sausage, No. 1/4.....	1.25
Vienna Sausage, No. 1.....	3.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. Jars, 1 doz. in case.....	Per doz.
4-oz. Jars, 1 doz. in case.....	6.75
8-oz. Jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	12.00
16-oz. Jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	21.00

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	40.00
Plate Beef.....	39.00
Prime Mess Beef.....	40.00
Mess Beef.....	39.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.).....	42.00
Rump Butts.....	45.00
Mess Pork.....	46.00
Clear Fat Backs.....	50.50
Family Back Pork.....	46.00
Bean Pork.....	36.50

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.....	Per lb.
Pure lard.....	27
Lard, substitute, tes.....	23 1/2
Lard, substitute, tes.....	23 1/2
Lard compounds.....	23 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels.....	21 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs.....	27
Barrels, 1/4 over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1/2 over tierces; tubs and pails, 1/4 over tierces, 1/2 over tierces.....	26 1/2 @ 28

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago.....	Per lb.
Cicago.....	26 1/2 @ 28
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.....	29 1/2 @ 31
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2@5 lbs.....	30 1/2
Shortenings, 30@60 lb. tubs.....	22
Nut margarine, prints, 1 lb.....	29

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 less.)	Per lb.
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.....	26.20
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.....	25.95
Rib Bellies, 20@25 avg.....	25.30
Fat Backs, 10@12 avg.....	24.85
Fat Backs, 14@16 avg.....	25.20
Fat Backs, 14@16 avg.....	25.45
Extra Short Clears.....	24.10
Extra Short Ribs.....	24.10
Butts.....	17.10
Skinned Hams.....	80% @ 80%
Calas, 4@6 lbs. avg.....	81% @ 81%
Calas, 6@12 lbs. avg.....	20% @ 20%
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs. avg.....	26
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	48

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

Relics of a Day That Is Gone In Butcherdom

By a Veteran Retailer.

The man was no more than a thief. Just a plain, common, every-day thief, who would just as leave pick a pocket, climb a porch, hold up a man at the point of a gun or snatch a purse from a poor shop-girl.

What is it all about? This is the story of a butcher who kept a shop on a prominent avenue, in a busy part of a large city, and who erected a monument of infamy that will stand for the rest of his life and that of his family and friends, a monument of theft and greed. And the evidence was on exhibition at the Conservation Food Show held recently at the Grand Central Palace in New York City.

The other exhibits in this particular collection showed the contrast between how business was done years ago—IN SOME SHOPS—and how it is done today. The sloppy, messy meat shop of the old day was pictured, with its sanded floor, its greasy, bloody benches and blocks, its fly-specked windows and vile odors. And there was its disreputable looking crew of pirates and ghouls behind the bench, who chewed tobacco, or smoked a pipe while serving customers, and whose greatest delight was to see which one of them could steal the most from their customers. Rich or poor, it mattered not. Their slogan was "Git the coin, no matter how!"

Now, to go on with the story. The star exhibit was a regulation marble top five-foot bench or counter, such as can be seen in almost any shop, with a computing scale set on it, just an every-day scale, nicely polished and in good working order.

The Scale That Was Changeable.

When tested by the scale inspectors it was always found correct. But for some reason one of the inspectors had become suspicious and sent a friend to buy a ham. When it was reweighed it was found a pound short.

The inspector went back to the shop, tested the scale in every possible way, and still it was correct. He was puzzled, but determined to get at the facts.

He sent his wife to make a purchase, while he waited, and the purchase was a pound short. He took it back and laid it on one scale, and it weighed exactly what his wife told him it did when purchased.

He looked about for another scale, but none was in sight. He investigated the back room and dug out an old fashion pan scale. The proprietor told him it was out of order and never used, but when the purchase was put on it, it was again found to be a pound short.

The inspector then made a more careful examination, even to going behind the counter, which was partly boarded up to keep the rough fat and bones from falling out on the floor. He left, apparently satisfied, but really determined to get to the bottom of the mystery.

The next afternoon he stood outside and

watched the proprietor weigh up a loin of pork for a customer. He followed the customer for three blocks and then spoke to her, showing his badge and asking permission to weigh her meat. They went into another shop, and when weighed it was found to be one pound short.

How the Crooked Butcher Was Caught.

That settled it. The inspector waited until Saturday night, and about 8 o'clock, when the store was crowded, with two of his men, came to the shop with a motor truck, walked behind the counter, and with a cleaver chopped away the boards from the counter, threw out the fat and bones, and at last the mystery was solved.

On feeling carefully under the marble top of the bench his hand found a thin wire which, when followed up, was found to run through a hole drilled through the marble, directly under and attached to the bottom of the scale, down the bench through a hole in the shelf where the fat and bones rested (but boxed in so it could not be disturbed) and through to the floor where it was attached to a one-pound leaden weight which rested just above a small box.

Directly under the counter, and where the butcher would naturally stand, was a narrow board, the same length as the counter, and fastened to the floor. Attached to this board was another narrow board on hinges, and slightly raised on springs, to which was attached the wire, so that a slight pressure with either foot allowed the weight to fall into the small box noiselessly and pulled the scale down one pound.

What made it so hard to detect was that the butcher did not have to stand directly behind the scale, but with both hands in sight, he could operate it with his foot from any position behind the counter at either end or side of the scale, by a slight pressure with either foot.

The inspector gasped in amazement at the ingenious simplicity of it. The butcher, thoroughly frightened, showed fight when the inspectors started to take the scale. But he was quickly subdued, and not alone the scale but the counter and attachments also were piled on the truck.

The butcher was placed under arrest, and when tried refused to say who had made the attachments, saying he had done all the work himself. This was hardly possible, as it looked like the work of a skilled mechanic. However, the butcher was sent to jail for three months.

Taken all in all, this was a very light sentence, as there was no way of finding out how long his invention had been working. Three years would have not been enough for this man, as everybody who reads this will agree.

Another Way of Beating the Customer.

Another computing scale was shown with the old-fashioned beam and sliding poise so

arranged that after a piece of meat was laid on it a slight touch sent the weight backward anywhere from 4 to 12 ounces. And when the piece of meat was lifted off the scale the weight could be pushed forward with the same movement, making it almost impossible to detect unless watched very closely.

Many other scales, and weights and measures were on exhibition, all "doctored" for the purpose of cheating. Vegetable and fruit baskets, containers of all kinds in wood, wicker and metal, were there. Among them was a six-gallon can for oil, cider, or vinegar, with an arrangement so that an ordinary tomato can could be fitted near the mouth, so if the purchaser was busy and had not the time to watch the can being emptied into his tank, which is usually in the back of the store, he would glance at it to see if the measure the driver brought in from his truck was full. Apparently it was, as the small can fitted snugly in the mouth of the big can, and could not be seen if the boss did have time to watch its being emptied.

A slight touch released the small can and it would fall to the bottom of the big can and the purchaser could see the six gallons being poured into his tank.

(To be continued.)

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

R. J. O'Brien has engaged in the meat business at 1917 Main street, Parsons, Kan.

William L. Smalley will retire from the meat business which he conducted at the corner of East Fifth street and Park avenue, Plainfield, N. J.

The Rawson Market Company, located at 171 Summer street, Boston, Mass., are headquarters for whale meat, as well as for all kinds of fish, fruit, etc.

An association to be known as the Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association of Houston (Texas) was organized and the following directors were chosen for one year: C. L. House, of Montrose; J. L. Mushaway, of Auditorium; J. C. Wilson, Mrs. C. Lyons and J. Litowich, of Kenilworth, and others.

George E. Beatty, 634 West 135th street, New York, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, individually and as a member of the meat firm of Spiegelberg & Beatty at 2147 Seventh avenue, New York, N. Y., with liabilities of \$1,902 and no assets.

The Cascade Cash Market has opened for business in the Seerey block, Cascade, Ia.

Edwin Reid is closing out his grocery stock in Hay Springs, Neb., so he can enlarge his meat market.

Carl Rasmussen is about to engage in the meat business at Rushville, Neb.

The City Meat Market in Fairbury, Neb., has sold out, other markets in the city taking the fixtures.

E. G. Anderson has purchased a half interest in the meat business of George W. Grunke at Elgin, Neb.

J. G. Stephens is about to again open a meat market at Lebanon, Neb.

Chas. Chase, of David City, Neb., will move to Big Springs and open a meat market.

G. A. Felt has succeeded to the meat and grocery business of Felt & Ringleberg at Grand Haven, Mich.

Albert More has purchased the Stephen Bon meat market, Junction City, Kan.

W. B. Foust has purchased the North Side Meat Market, Holton, Kan., from Mr. Brubaker.

Sam Fossett has disposed of his City Meat Market, Coldwater, Kan., to Martin L. Zerby.

BUTCHERS MEETING AT ST. LOUIS.

The national convention of the United Master Butchers of America will be held at St. Louis, Mo., on August 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. The headquarters are to be at the Hotel Jefferson, and the committee advises those intending to be present to make reservations early, as there is indication of a large attendance. Charles Grismer of Brooklyn, N. Y., is president of the national body, and John A. Kotal of Chicago is secretary.

VEGETABLE OIL LICENSE RULES.

(Continued from page 27.)

the sale of refined cottonseed oil, refined peanut oil from domestic peanuts or refined soya bean oil from domestic soya beans, for shipment or delivery more than four months after the making of such contract.

Rule 4.—IMPORTED OIL TO BE SOLD ONLY AGAINST ACTUAL PURCHASES.—The licensee shall not contract to sell refined oil made from imported commodities except against actual purchases of the imported material.

Rule 5. DOMESTIC OIL TO BE SOLD AT REASONABLE ADVANCE OVER COST.—The licensee shall sell cottonseed oil, peanut oil, manufactured from domestic peanuts, and soya bean oil manufactured from domestic soya beans, at not more than a reasonable advance over the average cost to licensee of the crude oil from which such oil was refined. The licensee may consider all refining plants operated by or controlled by such licensees as a single unit. Licensees who control mills crushing oleaginous materials must credit all raw materials obtained from such crushing mills at the same price at which they could purchase the same products in the open market at the time of transfer. Note.—The United States Food Administration will indicate from time to time what margins it considers fair.

Rule 6. CARLOAD SHIPMENTS—MINIMUM WEIGHTS.—All carload shipments of cottonseed oil when in tank cars shall be loaded to capacity unless different minimum is authorized by special written permission of the United States Food Administrator.

REGULATIONS ON FEEDING STUFFS.

The following extract from special regulations governing feeding stuffs, so far as those regulations apply to dealers and brokers in cottonseed meal, cottonseed cake, cottonseed hulls, peanut meal, copra or cocoanut meal, soya bean meal and palm kernel meal, are given:

[Note.—The above licensees are governed by the Special Regulations applying to dealers in feeding stuffs printed in a separate pamphlet. The material parts are inserted here for the purpose of having all regulations in regard to cottonseed products in one pamphlet.]

Rule B-1. LIMITATION ON STOCK OF FEED UNDER CONTROL.—The licensee shall not, without the written consent of the United States Food Administrator, or his duly authorized representative, keep on hand,

or have in possession, or under control by contract or other arrangement, at any time, any feed ingredients or feeding stuffs (cottonseed meal, cake, hulls, peanut meal, copra meal, soya bean meal, palm kernel meal) in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business, for sale by him during the next sixty days.

Provided, that between May 1 and November 1, he may accumulate a total stock not at any time in excess of his reasonable requirements for sale within the next one hundred and twenty days. Any such stock exceeding a sixty days' supply shall not be increased after November 1, but nothing in this rule shall require its reduction to a sixty days' supply until March 1, of the following year.

Rule B-2. FEED DELIVERED SHALL NOT GIVE BUYER EXCESSIVE STOCK.—The licensee shall not sell or deliver to any person any feed ingredients or feedings stuffs (cottonseed meal, etc.) without the consent of the United States Food Administrator if the licensee knows or has reason to believe that such a sale or delivery will give to such person a supply of any such commodities in excess of that permitted by Rule B-1; provided, that this rule shall not prevent the sale or delivery of any feed ingredients or feeding stuffs (cottonseed meal, etc.) to any person for the Federal, State, County or municipal governments or for the government of any nation at war with Germany, or the sale or delivery of a carload to a licensee having only sufficient of that commodity to last until the arrival of such carload.

Rule B-3. CONTRACTS MUST PROVIDE FOR SHIPMENT IN SIXTY DAYS.—The licensee shall not make or have outstanding at any time any contract for the sale of any feed ingredients or feeding stuffs (cottonseed meal, cottonseed cake, hulls, peanut meal, soya bean meal, copra or cocoanut meal or palm kernel meal) for shipment or delivery more than sixty days after the making of such contract except for seeding purposes; provided, however, that this rule shall not apply to contracts with the Federal, State, County, or municipal governments or with the government of any nation at war with Germany.

Rule B-4. CARLOAD SHIPMENTS—MINIMUM LOADING.—All carload shipments of feeding stuffs shall be made in car lots of not less than 60,000 pounds unless a different minimum is authorized by special written permission of the United States Food Administrator; provided, however, that when cars of lower carrying capacity are used the maximum load which the car will carry may be used without such permission.

Rule D-1. TO BE SOLD AT REASONABLE ADVANCE OVER COST OF PARTICULAR LOT SOLD.—The licensee shall sell cottonseed meal, cottonseed cake, cottonseed hulls, peanut meal, copra, or cocoanut meal, soya bean meal and palm kernel meal at not more than a reasonable advance over the actual cost of the particular commodity sold, without regard to the market or replacement value at the time of sale.

Note.—The United States Food Administration will from time to time determine and announce differentials, spreads, compensation,

brokerage and commissions to represent the charge that the licensee may make for buying, selling, handling or dealing in the above commodities.

Rule D-2. NEW CROP COTTONSEED PRODUCTS NOT TO BE BOUGHT OR SOLD BEFORE AUGUST 1.—The licensee shall not buy or sell cottonseed or peanut meal, cottonseed cake or cottonseed hulls, made or to be made from new crop cottonseed or peanuts, grown in the United States before August 1, of the year in which such cotton crops are grown.

Note.—Under Special Rule B-3, these products can be bought or sold after August 1, for not more than sixty days' delivery.

Rule D-3. QUOTATIONS BASED ON PROTEIN OR FAT CONTENT.—Licensees who base quotations of cottonseed or peanut meal or cake upon either the protein or fat content, or combination thereof, shall not use any range or percentages but shall state that the product offered contains not less than a definite percentage.

FOR SALE.

Trustees for creditors will sell at great sacrifice packing house formerly occupied by C. F. Schaeue & Company, 172 East 113th Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, including machinery and fixtures, ice machine, and all other personal property necessary to such business. Premises open for inspection. For particulars address Trustees, John J. Muth, ft. W. 40th St., N. Y. City, John W. Mannion, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., Elfers & Abberly, attorneys for trustees, 277 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

Fly Doom Stops Flies!

They simply can't live where it is used. It will rid your place of them entirely. Easy to apply—harmless, except to the flies. Has been giving perfect satisfaction for years. Does not stain—is a powder.

No Riddance—No Pay—Guaranty!

Fly Doom is sold under the well-known Murray guaranty—no money until you have used Fly Doom and are satisfied that it backs up every claim we make for it.

TRIAL OFFER PLAN

Send us an order for 2 pounds at \$2.75 per pound (regular price \$3.00), and we will include an excellent big blower to apply it properly. You use the Fly Doom for two weeks and if you are not pleased tell us and we will send you a receipted bill. If pleased send us the money.

Edgar A. Murray Company
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Western Sausage and Provision Co., Inc.
Packers and Exporters of
PROVISIONS and CANNED SPECIALTIES
FANCY SAUSAGES FOR ALL NATIONS
Virginia Razorback and Westphalia Style Hams Our Specialty
336 GREENWICH STREET NEW YORK



New York Section

F. H. Kneif, of Wilson & Company's accounting department, Chicago, was in New York during the week.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending June 29, 1918, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 21.49 cents per pound.

George E. Beatty has filed a petition in bankruptcy individually and as a member of the firm of Spiegelberg & Beatty, meats, at No. 2147 Seventh avenue, with liabilities of \$1,902 and no assets.

Louis Aulicino, a butcher who also conducts a trucking business in Manhattan, was arrested last week for complicity in alleged thefts of Government meat from the Lehigh Valley Railroad yards. Eighteen others are said to be concerned in the matter.

George Grieshaber, secretary of the Cincinnati Butchers Supply Company, was in New York during the week calling on his host of friends in the trade here. If winter changed to summer he was hoping for a week-end at the shore while in this neighborhood.

Food Administration rules which went into effect this week require the closing of all food stores, both wholesale and retail, at 8 o'clock every evening except Saturday. This does not affect the meat trade to any extent, as meat shops are generally shut before that hour.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending June 29, 1918, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 1,224½ lbs.; Brooklyn, 132½ lbs.; total, 1,357 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 800 lbs.; Brooklyn, 7½ lbs.; Bronx, 220 lbs.; total, 1,027½ lbs. Poultry—Manhattan, 423 lbs.; Brooklyn, 54 lbs.; total, 477 lbs.

The recent agreement of local abattoirs to discontinue slaughtering on Sunday is meeting with general approval. The retailers seem to have adjusted their purchasing so that all buying which formerly required six days is now accomplished easily in five. The only change noticed is the increased activity on Thursdays and Fridays, the local kill on these days having been increased somewhat to meet the changed demand.

It is not the shop or the location, but the man. Thousands of butchers all over the country are bewailing their hard lot. Business is bad, collections are poor, they can't make both ends meet, etc. Let them stop to consider that about three years ago a stranger came to New York, hired the biggest store he could find, in what is considered among butchers to be the toughest neighborhood in New York City in which to build up a retail business. In the short space of time mentioned he built up a business that requires between 50 and 60 em-

ployees, who are kept on the jump all day long, where not an ounce of meat is charged or delivered, where there are no delivery boys, order baskets or delivery wagons, not a ledger or a day book or customer's pass book, and a strictly cash business of from \$40,000 to \$50,000 a month is being done. To the skeptic who smiles and says "Hot air!" we will be very glad to furnish the name and address of the man who runs this shop. Think it over, you grumblers, who blame bad business on everybody but yourselves.

It would be wise for the retail butcher who is asked any questions by any Government officials to be particularly careful what replies he makes, and to be scrupulously truthful, as every answer that he gives will be verified, no matter how trifling it appears to him at the time. If he should be asked "Have you any meat hanging; have you bought anything in advance, etc.," he must be careful to tell the exact truth, or it may prove very expensive to him. In particular, if he is asked to give a list of his restaurant and hotel customers he should not omit any of the names.

Ability to make good is the strongest possible recommendation for advancement in positions of trust, and where executive ability is required. That is why Rolland P. Smith has been chosen as manager for the United States and Canada by the S. V. Nevanas Co., Ltd. who have branch offices at Liverpool, Glasgow, Melbourne, Sidney, Wellington, Auckland, etc. Mr. Smith has had 18 years of packinghouse experience, having been with various large packers in the United States and Canada. During these years he has made a study of the packinghouse business from every angle in almost every department, which makes him a most valuable man to any establishment. He has traveled extensively all over the country, and with

his strong personality has made many valuable friends. Notwithstanding his youthful appearance, he is only 41 years young, he can more than hold his own with the veterans of the trade. The Nevanas Co. are large importers and exporters of foodstuffs and canned goods, and are favorably known in almost every country in the world. They have facilities to handle goods in any quantity.

BEEF ON HAND MAY BE USED.

The Federal Food Board in New York has modified its anti-beef order to permit hotels and restaurants to use beef already on hand and hanging in coolers when the order went into effect. This is done to avoid spoilage and waste, and holds good until July 14. The notice reads:

"All hinds and ribs of prime beef and cuts thereof which were already separated from the carcasses and held as such at commencement of business on Thursday, June 13, 1918, and which have since then been held to age, ripen or season—these and none other may during the time from the date of this order until midnight on Sunday, July 14, 1918, be sold at any meal in any form by any hotel, restaurant, club or other public eating place, provided that the dealer, hotel proprietor or other owner makes statement at once, giving the quantities and identifying marks of this meat and its present location, to the New York Federal Food Board, and moreover, furnishes immediately in case of its sale for any other than direct consumption the full particulars of such sale.

"All dealers and all hotels, restaurants, clubs and other public eating places are advised to so control the disposition of their stock of these meats, whether by direct sale or where necessary by a single resale, that none of these goods may remain in stock in excessive surplus at midnight on July 14, 1918."

NEW ARMOUR HOUSE IN PASSAIC.

The new branch house plant of Armour & Company at Passaic, N. J., recently opened, is one of the model plants of its kind, and has

WESTERN DRESSED MEAT PRICES AT EASTERN MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed beef, lamb and mutton at leading Eastern markets on representative market days this week are reported as follows by the Office of Markets of the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

MONDAY, JULY 1, 1918.

Fresh beef, Western dressed:		Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Washington.
Steers:		\$24.00@	\$24.00@25.00	\$26.00@	\$.....
Choice	.....	23.50@24.00	23.00@24.00	25.00@25.00	25.00@26.00
Good	.....	21.50@22.50	22.00@23.00	23.00@24.00	23.00@25.00
Medium	.....	16.00@20.00	17.00@21.00	22.00@23.00	.....@23.00
Common	.....			
Cows:					
Good	.....	18.50@20.00	20.00@21.00	21.00@	.....
Medium	.....	16.00@17.00	18.00@19.00	19.00@20.00	20.00@21.00
Common	.....	15.00@16.00	16.00@17.00	18.00@19.00	18.00@20.00
Bulls:					
Good	.....	17.50@18.50	19.00@	.....	.....
Medium	.....	16.00@17.50	16.00@17.00	17.00@18.00	.....
Common	.....	16.00@16.50	15.00@16.00	16.50@17.00	.....
Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:					
Lambs:					
Spring	.....	30.00@32.00	27.00@28.50	.....	34.00@35.00
Choice	.....	29.00@30.00	26.00@27.00	32.00@33.00	33.00@34.00
Good	.....	25.00@26.00	25.00@26.00	31.00@32.00	33.00@
Medium	.....	24.00@25.00	.....	.....	.....
Common	.....	23.00@24.00	.....	.....	.....
Yearlings:					
Good	.....	24.00@25.00	24.00@25.00	28.00@30.00	.....
Medium	.....	23.00@24.00	23.00@24.00	25.00@26.00	.....
Mutton:					
Good	.....	22.00@24.00	22.00@23.00	.....	.....
Medium	.....	19.00@21.00	21.00@22.00	.....	.....
Common	.....	17.00@19.00	20.00@21.00	.....	.....

HEARN

West Fourteenth St., New York.

**NO MEATS
GROCERIES
LIQUORS** **BUT** **EVERYTHING
IN
DRY GOODS.**

CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY DURING JULY AND AUGUST

As in the past eighteen years

attracted a lot of attention from the meat trade. George L. Coffin, manager of the branch, has been with the house for twenty-six years and has been manager of the Passaic Beef Company since 1908. He is known to every meat dealer in Passaic and surrounding territory.

On the first floor of the new house is located the wholesale market and offices of manager Coffin. On the first floor also is located the beef storage room, which has a capacity of 200 cattle. The basement of the plant is given over to the power plant, the engine room, smoke houses, fire pits, curing cellar and freezer. The cooling is by direct expansion. The engines are arranged in a double unit system. The peddlers' cooler is located on the first floor, with the provision room, the sales room and the smoke houses. The second floor also contains storage space and a spacious pipe

deck. The general offices are on this floor. The third floor has been given over entirely to dry storage. Here is the principal by-products

display where the 3,000 products handled by Armour and Company are shown. The building is absolutely fireproof.

**SIMONS, DAY
& CO.**

GRAIN - PROVISIONS - STOCKS - BONDS - COTTON

322-330 Postal Telegraph Building

CHICAGO, ILL.

Phone:
Harrison 344

JAMES F. FAY

418 Board of Trade Bldg.
131 State St., Boston, Mass.

**Provisions and Packing
House Products of all kinds**

GET IN TOUCH WITH US.



**BEEF, HAM and SHEEP
BAGS**

We Manufacture all kinds of Stockinette
Cloth and Bags for Covering Meat

WRITE US FOR INFORMATION AND PRICES.

**WYNANTSkill MFG. COMPANY
TROY, N. Y.**

THE SMITH DRYER **SINGLE
CYLINDER**

MADE IN 4 SIZES

3-Ft. 3-Ft. 6" 4-Ft. 5-Ft.
(Diameter) (Diameter) (Diameter) (Diameter)

ARRANGED FOR CHARGING FROM FLOOR
WHERE DRYER SETS OR FROM FLOOR
ABOVE CHARGING AND DISCHARGE OPEN-
ING IN HEADS.

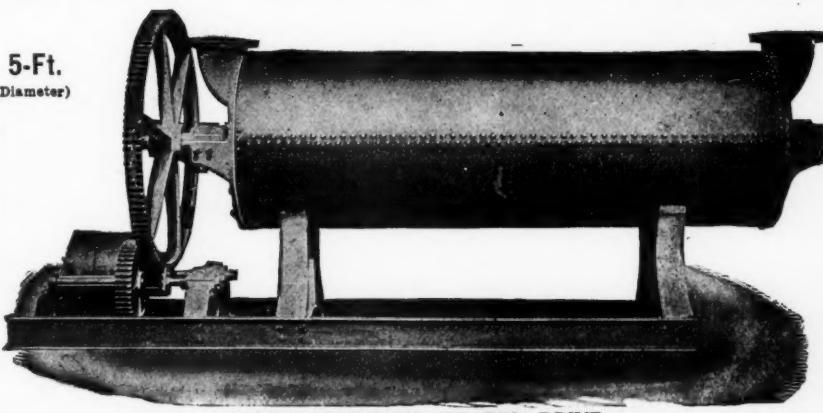
IN USE BY ALL LEADING PACKING
HOUSES AND ABATTOIRS THROUGHOUT
U. S. AND EUROPE.

BUILDERS OF DRYERS FOR 40 YEARS.
RENDERING TANKS, LARD COOLERS, OLEO
KETTLES, ETC.

Send for Prices

**THEODORE SMITH & SONS'
COMPANY**

Foot of Essex St., JERSEY CITY, N. J.



SMITH COMPOUND GEARED DRIVE
Reduces Horse Power to Operate and Insures an Easy Running Machine

July 6, 1918

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, common to fair.....	\$11.00@16.40
Oxen	—@—
Bulls	8.00@12.00
Cows	5.25@13.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live veals, common to prime.....	\$14.00@18.50
Live calves, grassers	9.00@12.50
Live calves, yearlings	7.00@ 8.50
Live calves, culs, per 100 lbs.....	11.00@13.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs	18.00@19.00
Live lambs, culs	15.00
Live sheep, common to prime, ewes.....	8.50@12.50
Live sheep, culs	7.00@ 8.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@17.50
Hogs, medium	@17.75
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@17.75
Pigs	@17.50
Roughs	@15.50

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.	
Choice native heavy	@27
Choice native light	26 1/2@27
Native, common to fair	25 @26

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	20 @26 1/2
Choice native light	20 @26 1/2
Native, common to fair	25 @25 1/2
Choice Western, heavy	24 @25
Choice Western, light	22 @23
Common to fair Texas	21 @22
Good to choice heifers	25 1/2@26
Common to fair heifers	22 1/2@23
Choice cows	23 @24
Common to fair cows	20 @21
Fresh Bologna bulls	18 @19

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	28 @29	@30
No. 2 ribs	24 @26	@28
No. 3 ribs	20 @22	26 @27
No. 1 loins	28 @30	@30
No. 2 loins	24 @26	@28
No. 3 loins	20 @23	@26
No. 1 binds and ribs	28 @29	28 @29
No. 2 binds and ribs	27 @27 1/2	27 @27 1/2
No. 3 binds and ribs	26 @27	25 1/2@26 1/2
No. 1 rounds	25 @28	@29
No. 2 rounds	23 @26	@28
No. 3 rounds	20 @24	@27
No. 1 chucks	24 @25	@26
No. 2 chucks	21 @23	@25
No. 3 chucks	16 @20	@24

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@26
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	25 @26
Western, calves, choice.....	25 @26
Western, calves, fair to good.....	22 @22
Grassers and buttermilks	19 @20

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@25
Hogs, 150 lbs.	@25
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@25 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@25%
Pigs	@26 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice, spring	@32
Lambs, choice	@29
Lambs, good	@28
Lambs, medium to good	@27
Sheep, choice	@26
Sheep, medium to good	@24
Sheep, culs	@22

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)	
Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@32 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@31
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@30
Smoked picnics, light	@24
Smoked picnics, heavy	@23
Smoked shoulders	@24

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

SMOKED MEATS.

Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	28 @30
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@35
Dried beef sets	@35
Pickled bellies, heavy	@34

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	@34
Fresh pork loins, Western	29 @32
Frozen pork loins	27 @30
Fresh pork tenderloins	@36
Frozen pork tenderloins	@35
Shoulders, city	@26
Shoulders, Western	@23
Butts, regular	@24
Butts, boneless	@27
Fresh hams, city	@31
Fresh hams, Western	@29
Fresh picnic hams	@22

BONES, HOOFs AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 lbs.	50.00 @ 82.50
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 lbs.	70.00 @ 72.50
Black hoofs, per trz.	75.00 @ 85.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.	75.00 @ 85.00
White hoofs, per ton.	85.00 @ 90.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 lbs.	180.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 1's.	225.00 @ 240.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 2's.	150.00 @ 175.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 3's.	100.00 @ 125.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd.	@22c.
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.	@20c.
Fresh cow tongues	@16c.
Calves' heads, scalded	@65c.
Sweetbreads, veal	40 @100c.
Sweetbreads, beef	@40c.
Calves' livers	@30c.
Beef kidneys	@20c.
Mutton kidneys	@5c.
Livers, beef	17 @20c.
Oxtails	@16c.
Hearts, beef	@14c.
Rolls, beef	@28c.
Tenderloin beef, Western	24 @35c.
Lamb's frys	@12c.
Extra lean pork trimmings	@10c.

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy	@13 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.	25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.	*
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.	*
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.	*
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.	*
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@25
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.	@20
Hog middles	@20
Hog bungs	@2
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	@14
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@18
Beef bungs, pieces, f. o. b. New York	@14
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@26
Beef weaners, No. 1s, each	@ 8 1/2
Beef weaners, No. 2s, each	@ 4
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@98

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	35 37
Pepper, Sing., black	30 32
Pepper, Penang, white	— —
Pepper, red	20 23
Allspice	9 11
Cinnamon	28 52
Coriander	17 19
Cloves	50 55
Ginger	23 26
Mace	56 60

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.	@23
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.	@30
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f.o.b. N. Y. & S. F.	@ 6 1/4
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals.	@ 6 1/4

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ .57
No. 2 skins	@ .55
No. 3 skins	@ .32
Branded skins	@ .37
Ticky skins	@ .37
No. 1 B. M. skins	@ .55
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ .63
No. 1, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.	@ 5.50
No. 2, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.	@ 5.30
No. 1 B. M., 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.	@ 5.30
No. 2 B. M., 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.	@ 5.10
Branded skins, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.	@ 4.00
Ticky skins, 9 1/2-12 1/2 lbs.	@ 4.00

No. 1, 12 1/2-14 lbs.	@ 6.00
No. 2, 12 1/2-14 lbs.	@ 5.75
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14 lbs.	@ 5.50
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14 lbs.	@ 5.25
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.	@ 6.00
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.	@ 5.75
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over	@ 6.75
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over	@ 6.50
Branded kips	@ 5.00
Heavy branded kips	@ 5.75
Ticky kips	@ 5.00
Heavy tacky kips	@ 5.25

DRESSED Poultry.

FRESH CHICKENS.

Broilers—Fresh, dry-packed, 12 to box—	
Western, milk-fed, 10 to 15 lbs. to doz., per lb.	52 @ 54
Western, milk-fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz., per lb.	50 @ 52
Western, corn-fed, 10 to 15 lbs. to doz., per lb.	47 @ 49
Western, corn-fed, 18 to 24 lbs., to doz., per lb.	45 @ 47
Brollers—Fresh, iced, barrels—	
Western, 57 lbs. and over to dozen	@ 35 1/2
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen	@ 35 1/2
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen	34 1/2 @ 35
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen	

